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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Body Begins With Saar

Roosevelt Wants a Free Hand

World Notes Strange Weather

Palestine Cannot Be a State

Boston Hears Low Tariff Plea

Two Women Show Their Mettle

GENEVA sees the League Council meet for a session on vital international affairs. First is the plebiscite in the Saar, with the territory going strangely silent under strict orders as thousands of residents flood homeward from Germany to vote. The Council, disappointed at Berlin's refusal to send a delegate to participate in deliberations on the Saar's future, watches the reported massing of Italian troops near the Austrian border, although expecting no ill-advised National Socialist move toward Austria. Soon the Council will take up the Yugoslav-Hungarian difficulty, the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, a Persian-Iraki border quarrel, the defiantly persisting Chaco war—Before spring the League will help write new chapters in history for Europe and the world.

* * *

WASHINGTON sees the President fence with Congressional leaders to keep the $4,000,000,000 he asks for relief-wages from allocation by Senate or House. He contends no man can say in advance how the money should be spent. He agrees to limitation in the form of a declaration of policy by Congress. As he arranges his fight against the bonus bill, Townsend old-age pension, Goldsborough greenback plan and Huey Long wealth-sharing proposal and similar measures, a poll indicates 35 Senators, sufficient to sustain a presidential veto, against the bonus—The President assumes the role of a modern boy-at-the-dike striving to prevent an inflationary flood.

* * *

THE world wonders about its abnormal weather. Following typhoons, hurricanes and storms, European blizzards center in Roumania. Hunger-maddened wolves invade rural towns; 40 kill cattle and attack peasants near Bistriz. One farmer, while his work horses are being devoured, escapes up a tree, where his frozen body is found. The Black Sea shows a strange margin of ice. The north Atlantic seaboard sees dense fog lift after five days. More than 85 anchored liners and freighters move into New York harbor. Fog loss is $2,000,000. Some day men will reverse Mark Twain's famous jest. Not merely will they complain of the weather—They'll learn they can do something about it.

* * *

THE United States is called upon to remedy chaotic ownership conditions of land and to put inferior land to public uses. The Land Planning Committee of the National Resources Board reports that large areas have been thrown into hands of taxing units through non-payment of taxes and that ownership and administration must be cleared up. States should take tax deeds after five years. About 75,000,000 acres of submarginal land should be withdrawn from farming; parks, bird refuges and golf links should get it. Subsistence homesteads are urged as permanent policy—But there must be no trying to make farmers out of all the cities' unemployed.

* * *

PALESTINE learns that it may not set up as an independent Jewish state. The League Mandates Commission rules a Zionists-Revisionists petition incompatible with the mandate over Palestine issued to Great Britain. But Palestine goes ahead. Forty-nine Jewish settlements established since 1921 by the Palestine Foundation Fund are now self-supporting, show a profit—Many Jews new to farming manage to make it pay.

* * *

HIGH tariff New England hears a low tariff plea from Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., of the Chase National Bank. The noted economist before Boston Chamber of Commerce holds the agricultural problem the chief national problem and declares tariffs must be lowered to allow manufactured articles to come in in order to open the way for farm products to go out. There can only be a two-way flow of goods. Crop curtailment is merely an emergency makeshift; the United States must again export nearly one-half its crops or there can be no support for the great farm population, no prosperity for the country—New England industry is asked to take a low tariff view of the situation for its own highest good.

* * *

TWO American women assert themselves interestingly into the day's news. New York City sees Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Grinnell, widow of 57, turn over to the employees the lithographic concern founded by herself and her husband in 1904, which does a business of $1,500,000 a year. She will devote herself to fishing and allow others to make good as she has done. Chicago sees Mrs. Joseph Masnik refuse to take calmly the precipitate "sale" of Nell, the family cow, to a tavern keeper whom her husband says supplied him with liquor. The court acts, the tavern keeper faces a larceny charge—Nellie moos happily again in her mistress's spotless barn.

Peace Branded As 'Illusion' By Mussolini

Premier Rejects Pacifism as Harmful Doctrine of Cowards

Finds Glory in War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—World peace is an "illusion" and pacifism is "the harmful doctrine of cowards," according to Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, writing in International Conciliation, organ of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, out today. His article is one of the series which political leaders are contributing to the publication.

The last previous contribution was by Joseph Stalin, Russian Communist head, in explanation of Bolshevism, and in which he declared that "bourgeois pacifism" was nearing its end, and that capitalist countries were making ready for an imperialistic war.

Premier Mussolini holds that permanent peace is neither desirable nor possible, and he glorifies war as an agency that lends "a noble impetus to human energy." He envisages the League of Nations as something that will be "scattered to the winds," along with all other international peace societies. "should a really serious international crisis develop."

Democracy in Plight

According to the Mussolini view, liberalism and democracy are in an equally bad way, having, he holds, had their day. Fascism is the hope of the world, according to the Italian Premier.

"Fascism, the more it considers and observes the future and the development of humanity, quite apart from political considerations of the moment, believes neither in the possibility nor the utility of perpetual peace," he says. "It thus repudiates the doctrine of pacifism—born of renunciation of the struggle and an act of cowardice in the face of sacrifice."

"War alone brings up to its highest tension all human energy and puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have the courage to meet it."

Premier Mussolini holds that Fascism seeks to promote education to combat and the acceptance of the risk which combat implies. In its conception, conquest is "the duty and struggle" of life.

State Held Absolute

"Fascism conceives of the state as an absolute, in comparison with which all individuals or groups are relative, only to be conceived of in their relation to the state," he says.

"The conception of the liberal state is not that of a directing force guiding the play and development, both material and spiritual, of a collective body, but merely a force limited to the function of recording results.

"On the other hand, the Fascist state is itself conscious and has itself a will and a personality. Thus it may be called the 'ethic' state."

Margin of Liberty

"The individual in the Fascist state," Il Duce explains, "is not annulled, but rather multiplied, just in the same way a soldier in a regiment is not diminished but rather increased by the number of his comrades.

"The Fascist state organizes the nation, but leaves a sufficient margin of liberty to the individual. The latter is deprived of all useless and possibly harmful freedom, but retains what is essential. The deciding power in this question cannot be the individual, but the state alone."

"If every age has its own characteristic doctrine, there are a thousand signs which point to fascism as characteristic doctrine of our time. Fascism has henceforth in the world the universality of all those doctrines which, in realizing themselves, have represented a stage in the history of the human spirit."

Princeton Replaces Military Arts Course With Peace Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 11—The board of trustees of Princeton University, at its annual winter meeting here yesterday, replaced university courses upon the art of war, now given in conjunction with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, with courses of study upon the agencies of peace.

A junior course in international relations, "with special attention to the agencies for maintaining peace," will in the future replace one involving instruction in the operation of an artillery battery, and a sophomore course on communication systems and gun firing gives way to one on civil and military law. The material contained in the displaced course will be compressed into the technical courses of the department.

These changes are the result of an investigation conducted by a faculty committee working in conjunction with the R. O. T. C. officers at Princeton. This branch of the curriculum—although it is optional at Princeton, differing in that respect from the land-grant colleges, and although men who elect military science can take only one course in it a term—has been the storm center of recent pacifist opposition on the campus.

Saar, Chaco and Balkans Listed Among 30 Topics Up for Action As Council Begins Its Session

Disarmament Conference Likely to Be Pushed by British Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

GENEVA, Jan. 11—The Saar, the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute and the Chaco figure are among the 30 topics on the agenda of the League Council which met today with Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister, as President, for one of the most vital discussions yet held here.

In addition to items actually on the agenda there is also the question of disarmament which has been brought to the fore again by the Laval-Mussolini meeting. It is generally understood that Sir John Simon in Geneva will further press the French Foreign Minister to make concessions which will enable the Disarmament Conference to reopen with some prospect of success. Arthur Henderson, president of the Conference, is likewise desirous of taking soundings here.

Tibor Eckhardt, Hungarian delegate, brings a report on the Yugoslavian allegations of Hungarian tolerance toward "terrorists." Nine cases of negligence in which minor officials are held responsible were discovered and appropriate penalties inflicted. It is felt this entirely disposes of the matter and Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch, Yugoslav Premier, will not even trouble to make the journey from Belgrade to Geneva.

The Chaco conflict is again before the special committee which awaits a final reply from Paraguay to the Assembly recommendations. Since Bolivia has accepted them, refusal on the part of Paraguay would appear to put that country technically in the wrong and force the League at last to name the aggressor.

Two other important matters which may gain the floor during the Council session are the dispute between Persia and Iraq as to border disturbances, and that other border conflict involving Italy and Ethiopia. Mistreatment of Greek minorities in Albania is also likely to come before the League in some form.

© Sovfoto

Tewfik Rushdi Bey

Turkish Foreign Minister Who Acts as President of the League Council

Reich Press Puts Saar Vote Ahead Of World Issues

Six 'International Armies' Add to Congestion in Crowded Basin

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

BERLIN, Jan. 11—As the day of the Saar plebiscite approaches the excitement in the German press, though not among the German people, increases. Any person reading only German newspaper reports must feel that chaos reigns in the Saar and is only prevented from producing untold disaster through the discipline and alertness of the "German Front."

Despite yesterday's refusal to participate in the League discussions on the Saar, official Germany for some days has been occupied almost entirely with the plebiscite question. The big European issues raised by the Laval-Mussolini meetings in Rome—German guarantees for Austrian independence, Germany's possible adherence to the East European Pact, its participation in any convention on armaments restrictions—such issues are being left for consideration until after the expected day of freedom for the Saar, Jan. 13.

Thick-Populated Saar Overcrowded, Due To Old Residents' Return

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SAARBRÜCKEN, Jan. 11—The neighing of mounted policemen's horses, the silent stares of taxicab drivers, and streets strangely bereft of the shout, "Heil, Hitler!" greeted thousands of Saarlanders arriving home from Germany ready to vote in the Saar plebiscite Sunday.

Approximately 8000 voters arrived in the Saar basin territory today but only half of them are staying in Saarbrücken; the others are going directly to the communities in which they will cast their ballots. Another 40,000 are scheduled to pour into the territory Saturday.

Much is heard of the international army temporarily quartered in this strife-torn territory, but there are, in fact no less than six international armies here either in or out of uniform.

First there is the patrol force of Italian, British, Swedish, and Netherland troops brought in under direction of the League of Nations. Secondly, there is the army of Saar Government and plebiscite officials. The third contingent is composed of Saarlanders from the United States, South America, Germany and various other parts of the globe come home to cast their ballots.

Newspaper correspondents from almost every country, battling for ringside glimpses of this historic episode, comprise the fourth army. To these may be added the fifth army of propagandists, hurling a final barrage of arguments for and against reunion with Germany, and an army of spies feverishly engaged in keeping tab on the activities of all the other detachments as well as occasionally finding time to tap one another's telephone.

[A special article of the approaching end of the League's trusteeship in the Saar as prepared by a special representative of the Monitor who recently visited the Saar territory, appears on Page 5.]

Millions of Acres Lost by Tax Sales Sought for Parks

Federal Report Also Sees Room for Golf Courses and Bird Refuges

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—In an inventory of the land that forms the United States, the Land Planning Committee of the National Resources Board proposed today to remedy chaotic ownership conditions which have grown from bad to worse in recent years.

The committee finds that "large areas have been thrown into the hands of taxing units, while a great deal more remains suspended between private and public ownership," and that with certain exceptions the local and state governments have not undertaken orderly administration of such land.

"This 'new public domain,' as it has been called," the report says, "is

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Fin Com on the Curley Carpet

Moran Takes Up Senate Gavel

Gov. Cross at Last Inaugurated

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Curley Opens Inquiry

What promised to be the most controversial and bitter public hearing in many a Massachusetts moon, involving two public authorities and charges of graft, opened shortly after noon at the State House today.

Governor Curley was prepared to present witnesses, alleging collusion between two members of the Boston Finance Commission and speculative land deals connected with the East Boston Tunnel. Commission members were prepared to accuse the Governor of trying to suppress the commission's inquiry into these land deals—which had been carried out under the Curley mayoralty administration.

As the hearing opened, Edward A. Whitman, selected as counsel by the Finance Commission, objected to Governor Curley acting as both prosecutor and presiding officer.

The Governor rose. "I will conduct this hearing in the best interests of the people, impartially." The gavel banged. "Summon state troopers," he said.

The troopers came into the hearing, approached Mr. Whitman. He sat down, and they retired. The hearing continued.

Thomas B. Russo was first witness for the Governor. He admitted employing J. J. Donahue, a Finance Commission member, as attorney. He denied, however, that Mr. Donahue served him on any tunnel land cases.

Mr. Donahue took the stand, and denied flatly that he had taken on any new cases against the city since becoming commissioner. There was one exception to this, he said. He then admitted that he had received fees from cases, taken on previous to becoming commissioner—where the contractors involved had participated in the tunnel deals. He promised to produce figures and other details for the hearing.

Mr. Donahue said he thought it "all right" to serve as attorney in damage cases against the city, when a commissioner. Judge Sheehan, a former commissioner, concurred, he said.

Details were then presented, showing Mr. Donahue's fees in cases against the city, which were not connected with the East Boston tunnel deals.

Democrats Rule Senate

So effective was the Democratic success in electing James G. Moran President of the Massachusetts Senate on that fateful nineteenth ballot that there seemed scant hope that the Republicans could retain certain working control. A measure of the Democratic victory lay in the fact that a Democrat will probably be floor leader. He is Senator James C. Scanlan, leader of the filibustering Democratic forces.

The break in the balloting for President came when Senator William A. Davenport shifted his Repub-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Friday, Jan. 11, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 5, 8, 12
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Sports—Page 4
Financial—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 2
Radio Time-Table 2
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 6
The Home Forum 7
Desire
(With French Translation)
Christian Science Monitor Newscasts 15
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Aid For Banks On Real Estate Taxes Is Urged

Long Says Reversion of Mortgaged Property Approaches Crisis

Remedies Proposed

Unless savings banks are relieved immediately from the tremendous burden in real estate taxes they now bear, Massachusetts will face a serious bank crisis, Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, declared today at the State House.

Mr. Long revealed that the savings banks of the State are now paying more than 25 per cent of the tax on all real estate in Massachusetts. This is due, he explained, to the fact that real estate has consistently reverted back to the banks due to the inability of mortgage holders to keep up their interest payments.

Secondly, it was pointed out that not only are the banks forced to pay the taxes when the property reverts back to them, but they are left with the property on their hands to take all losses. This is the situation which, if not remedied, Mr. Long feels certain will cause the crisis.

Point Illustrated

To illustrate his point Mr. Long showed figures for the tax on real estate being paid by savings banks over the period 1926-34. In 1926 savings banks were paying $34,000 on real estate taxes. At the time of the crash in 1929 they were paying $245,000. And in 1934, due to mortgage foreclosures and the amount of property the banks hold in the state today, they paid the enormous sum of $7,207,213.

Then he turned to the current charges against the state. Charges of charities and soldiers benefits alone, which in 1929 equaled $19,900,000, had increased to $53,200,000 in 1932—a spread of $34,000,000 in three years. In 1934 there was another increase of $15,000,000, or a spread of nearly $49,000,000 in the last five years.

Then Mr. Long posed a question: "Who should pay this charge against the Commonwealth?" He answered it himself, "No matter who should pay it, real estate has paid it thus far."

From that step he looked into the future. "If there is another increase in the next one or two years proportionate to the last two or three, who is going to maintain the new level?" he asked. That is the problem Massachusetts faces today.

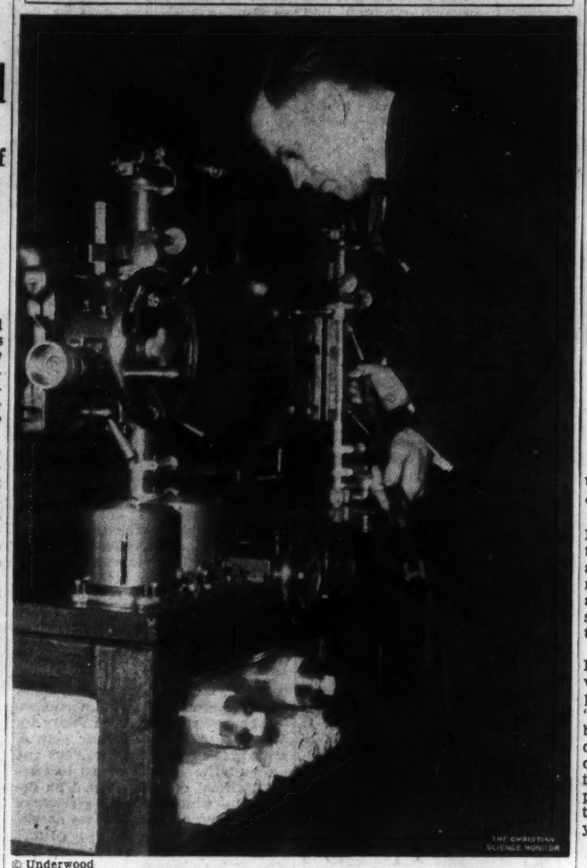
Several Solutions

There are several solutions, he pointed out. First, real estate could go ahead paying the tax. That would probably cause a bank crash due to overburdened tax payments on foreclosed mortgages held by banks. Second, the state could borrow on its 1936-37-38 revenue, but even at that he declared, some day "the Piper would have to be paid." According to Mr. Long the only way to go along is on a "cash basis." Get a new source of revenue, he says. "If the proposed sales tax and a change in the income tax method is it—then I'm all for it."

He feels that the sales tax will not cure the situation entirely, but will tide it over. It will take a large

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Yardstick of Linear Measures



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Machine Measures to Millionths of an Inch

Dr. Lewis V. Judson, United States Bureau of Standards, With Prime Linear Standard.

Testing Sheets, Weighing Earth, All in Day's Job

U. S. Bureau of Standards, However, Never Has Tested Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—About the only problem which hasn't been subjected to examination under the precision instruments of the National Bureau of Standards is "Economic Recovery." Like an army rear-rank private it shoulders the blame of the nation passed on from the public to manufacturers to designers to engineers to—the United States Bureau of Standards.

When the sheets on the guest bed don't stand hard usage—down go samples to Washington to be tested in a wind tunnel where gales of great pressure soon tell the difference between sheets made heavy by sizing and sheets naturally strong. When Amalgamated Farmers Incorporated find they have thousands of tons of wheat, oat and rye straw on hand about to go to waste unless made into paper or something else—it's up to the bureau to find out what that something is.

Weigh Earth

It wasn't long ago when someone wrote in and wanted to know how much the earth weighed. Nothing daunted, the officials blinked their eyes in the direction of their ordinary standard weights in one-, two- and five-pound denominations—decided these were too small—looked up weight in their physics textbook—found it was "a force with which one mass is attracted to another."

It took some months to get Dame Earth on the scales but it was done. The modified slot machine on which a tally was made, was a torsion balance by which the attraction between two massive steel cylinders and two tiny platinum balls was found. The dial spun around until it stopped at 6,592,000,000,000,000,000 tons. Add three more goose eggs and multiply by two and you have the poundage.

The next big problem that came along was what to do with several thousand tons of peanut shells. Bureau of Standards' wheels began to turn and some became wall board, while not a small portion became rayon, fertilizer or synthetic chemicals.

Set Public Right

Gasoline dealers at one time were selling part gasoline and part alcohol for engine fuel—just another job for the bureau to set the public right on corrosive effects of alcohol. Postage stamps went through a period when they wouldn't ride all the way to their destination. The bureau found it was because the envelopes were made of paper with too much starch in it. Someone wanted to know what the best make of automobile was. The bureau investigated—but it won't tell.

But the latest job in any sense comparable to weighing the earth, was dividing an inch into millionths, first made possible by the work of Dr. Lewis V. Judson. The trick is accomplished by means of light waves. When the work was first begun, six-inch line scales, divided into intervals of one inch and with one of these intervals subdivided into fortieths, were ruled by the use of light waves of the standard for stepping off distances. Perfecting the process it has now become possible to measure accurately any subdivision of the inch with errors not greater than three one-millionths of an inch.

Accounts System For Indiana Saves Millions in Cash

State Board Ends 25-Year Period Established as Economic Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11—The Indiana State Board of Accounts, consisting of a bipartisan group of field examiners under the direction of a chief examiner, has saved $6,000,000 in public funds, it was stated on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the enactment of the law creating the board here.

The Indiana State Board of Accounts periodically audits, inspects and prescribes uniform systems of bookkeeping for every official in the State who is required to handle public funds in connection with his office. Gov. Paul V. McNutt has committed the trained accountants making up the board to be of assistance to every public official from the township up in the formation of budgets.

A representative group of governmental and civic officials gathered here on the anniversary of the board of accountants and paid high tribute to the tact, intelligence, fidelity and uniform respect with which the board is held in the State. Former Governors Frank Haley and Thomas R. Marshall led the movement a quarter of a century ago to bring order out of chaos in public accounts in Indiana by advocating the board, it was stated.

The members of this board of accounts are equally divided as Republicans and Democrats and since no single member has been intimidated or dismissed by changed political administrations the investment of the State in experienced public servants is conserved, speakers said.

Fog Delays Planes On Way South For Miami's Air Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 11—The seventh annual Miami All-American Air Races got under way yesterday with Uncle Sam's fighting planes holding the center of interest.

Held up by the fog on the way from the North, many planes were delayed in reaching the Miami Municipal Field, and arrivals kept coming in all day. An army squadron from Fort Crockett, Texas, showed 190 miles speed. The Curtiss attack ships, exceptionally quiet despite their size and power, skimmed the grandstand like giant rockets in perfect formation. They are equipped with five machine guns each.

Art Chester, Glenview, Ill., won the 550 cubic inch race over a 15-mile course, averaging 114 miles an hour. Dwight Cross, Hendersonville, N. C., was second, and Joe Musich of Jacksonville, third. Clarence McArthur of Tampa won the first speed event. His ship, especially designed for racing, easily outclassed the other six entries, limited in power to 200 cubic inches. His average speed in 20 miles was 101 miles an hour. Dwight Davis, Huntersville, N. C., won the fastest speed event of the opening day, averaging 188 miles an hour to take $200 prize money in the free-for-all.

End To Utility Holding Plan Federal Goal

Government Move Said Be No Menace to the 'Savings of Widows'

President Speaks

Rayburn Charges Group Control Major Influence Depression

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The utility fight waxed hot today, at both ends of the Capitol.

In Congress, Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, demanded rigid curtailment and removal of abuses of the holding company, in a speech which is a prelude to legislation shortly to be introduced.

At the White House, President Roosevelt unleashed a retort to private utility arguments that his power tactics are endangering "widows and orphans," savings banks and insurance companies. He declared that such bodies hold little or no stock in public utilities, and that their bondholdings have appreciated in value since boom days, to reach their highest prices in 15 years.

An Artificial Creature

Representative Rayburn said the best legal talent in the country has devised an artificial creature, the holding company, which controls billions of dollars worth of property, can "shut down mills, move factories, reduce employees to a state of serfdom, strip stockholders of their equities, siphon off the earnings of profitable companies."

He alleged that typical holding company practices were to defeat assessment of income taxes, to pay salaries and bonuses "of astonishing magnitude" and thus appropriate profits rightly belonging to stockholders, foster fictitious stock subscriptions, juggle expenses between operating and holding companies, abuse appraisals, write-up assets, over-capitalize, distribute securities to insiders, inflate income, support the market in fictitious values, earn large profits through fat contracts with subsidiary companies which should be at cost.

"There is no absolute necessity for a holding company," declared Representative Rayburn. Economies in large-scale management can be achieved with equal or greater success through great operating companies, such as the telephone company, or any of several other flourishing operating companies, without adding a holding company at the top. Regional operation, he insisted, is thoroughly sound within natural areas, but the test is economy and efficiency of operation.

Helpless to Cope

Individual states are helpless to cope with holding companies, he declared, and the mere fact of the holding company's power, functioning from New York, has driven people of the country to Washington for redress, rather than to local authority.

The Texas Representative gave no clear indication of the precise legislation he will introduce, nor whether it will be delayed for co-ordination with President Roosevelt's views, or those of the Federal Power Commission.

The President's own reply to the argument of the utility interests that his policies are striking at the financial resources of "widows and orphans," was read by him with great emphasis at his regular press conference in the form of a report from the Federal Power Commission.

Utility Bonds

It did not touch upon utility stock holdings, on which "widows and orphans" may be dependent—holdings that have of course dropped to very low levels.

The report, instead, concerned itself with utility bonds. In doing so, it assumed that stock losses were made at the holder's risk, because stocks are not generally considered as sound as bonds for conservative investments for fiduciary purposes.

"It is clear," the report concluded, "that holders of life insurance policies and depositors in savings banks have no cause for concern regarding the security of that part of the assets of such institutions invested in electric utility bonds. Widows and orphans and other beneficiaries of estates likewise are secure, provided the executors and trustees of such estates have conformed to the legal requirements which most states have established for such fiduciary officers, and have invested the funds entrusted to their supervision in the securities of operating companies

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

Position in Afghanistan Given Maine Teacher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Felix Howland of Kennebunkport, Maine, is going to have the distinction of being the only American resident in the Kingdom of Afghanistan.

The King has just named him an instructor in English under the Ministry of Public Instruction.

According to State Department records, Mr. Howland will be the only American with a permanent residence there.

Fin Com on the Curley Carpet

Moran Takes Up Senate Gavel

Gov. Cross at Last Inaugurated

(Continued from Page 1)

lican vote to the Moran candidacy. Senator Davenport, it was significantly pointed out, was a Democrat until the wartime administration of Woodrow Wilson, when he turned Republican—until yesterday at the zero hour.

No strings were attached to the emocratic triumph. There was no dupromise—only an open defeat. in fore, a corresponding assumpbel of power over legislation and bod committee appointments was cis ed from the victors.

he Curley camp was the great- New balance. For with what apmovi to be a partial working conenvy the Curley program of lib- Ne legislation was immeasurably shir ened. This is the first time ecade that the Senate—once ton ttleneck of liberal legislation inte ave a liberal complexion.

gov
tumult in Connecticut

lthough Connecticut's Republi- ans broke the Legislative deadlock, there was no less tumult today within the State House. The Democrats audibly nursed their grievance at the three Socialist senators who "made a political deal," as they said, and betrayed the more liberal party for the more conservative.

Governor Cross was at last through his inaugural—24 hours late—but his Democratic wings had been seriously clipped during the organization struggle. No sooner did his previously prepared inaugural address come from the dais, than legislators saw how great was the reversal of the Democratic plans.

Said the Governor: "I may call a special session of the Legislature to consider reorganization of the State Government."

There could scarcely be much change, it was at once seen, if the Republican-Socialist coalition had been able to organize the Senate—which is the fulcrum of opposition to any such plan.

The opinion was voiced that the Republicans, feeling themselves in danger of losing the Senate to the Democrats, had made the larger concessions to the three Socialist senators.

Textile Drive Widens

New England has forged ahead in its drive to arrive at a factual solution to knotty textile problems. From one committee to another the drive plunges forward with accumulative force, now enlisting the wide-spread influence and fact-collecting agencies of the entire New England Council. Thus does Massachusetts move to prevent a tragedy in its giant textile industry, similar to that which finds its boot and shoe merchants moving out of the State because of labor conditions and destructive outside competition.

Launched originally as a Bay State movement, the drive to obtain the facts surrounding the textile decline widened its scope yesterday when the New England Council was asked to throw its weight into the scale. The Council's influence was enlisted at the request of nine representatives of Massachusetts textile centers. The results should be manifold as an experiment in preventative research. Action, to be effective, has got to be founded on factual evidence.

Digging out the factors that have retarded New England textiles is the first step. The next step is to ascertain the effect of slow-moving textiles upon the entire communities themselves.

The committee intrusted with these responsibilities adopted a name yesterday—Chamber of Commerce Committee on Industrial Conditions in New England. Its chairman, Frank W. Dunham, secretary of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce.

Interest Relief on Way

Home mortgage interest rates of 5½ per cent were today in prospect for Massachusetts home owners. With leading bankers, and representatives of leading bank associations agreeing, it only remained for individual banks to accept their recommendations. The reduction would be voluntary on the part of the banks—to avoid more drastic action from the Legislature.

March 1 was set as the date for the rates to go down.

The decision came as a result of Curley pressure, applied in typical Curley fashion. Said the Governor to the assembled bankers: "Unless you take some substantial action to lift this real estate burden, the Legislature is going to do something far more radical. It might even drive the rate down to 3 per cent or 3½ per cent."

With these words, the Governor walked across the hall to his office. And within an hour, back came the bankers with a proposal for a voluntary 5½ per cent rate.

It became evident that rates on existing mortgage contracts were also included. For when the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League protested that changing existing contracts was illegal, the Governor replied, "We will amend the law for you."

Harvard Extends Rule

Today marks the end of another traditional rule at Harvard, that which provided sabbatical leaves only to assistant professors, associate professors and professors following seven years of duty after achieving the rank of assistant professor.

Some with the title of instructor and others just beginning service as assistant professors, badly need free time for research, Dean Kenneth B. Murdock asserted in his annual report to President James B. Conant today. Under a new plan such men will be given a leave with salary for a half year, provided their plan of work presented to the president and dean of the faculty seems to warrant special consideration. The department which loses the services of a man granted one of these special leaves, will be furnished with funds to provide a substitute for the period of his absence.

First to receive such special consideration are Dr. Bartholomeus J. Bok, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, Dr. Talcott Parson, instructor in Sociology, and Hassler Whitney, instructor in mathematics. These men will have leave of absence during the first half-year of 1935-36.

"Too often," says Dean Murdock, "young men find it difficult to save time enough for their individual reading and research, handicapped as they are by routine duties in teaching. The new plan will give young men on the faculty a chance to develop their abilities and equip themselves more effectively as teachers and scholars.

Labor Board Steps In

Once again, the strengthening hand of Section 7A fell upon a Massachusetts shoe firm—which today faced the alternatives of giving up individual for collective labor contracts, or seeing its recalcitrance dealt with by the National Labor Board.

The Malden plant of the Gregory & Read firm had appealed to the courts to uphold its individual contracts. The Regional Labor Board, however, would not wait for court opinions, claiming its right to deal with the matter administratively.

Relief Needs Sought

To the rescue of New England cities and towns, said to be woefully unprepared to take over the relief of "unemployables" as President Roosevelt has requested, went the New England Council today.

In the mails and addressed to all chambers of commerce and similar business organizations, was a letter calling for an immediate survey of each community's needs. "The best brains must be marshaled at once," said John F. Tinsley, of Worcester, chairman of the council's community development committee.

Mr. Tinsley gave detailed instructions for making a survey of the unemployable relief needs. He called for co-ordination of the various local relief agencies, for an overhauling of the amounts paid, of the personnel, of the overhead costs.

Tunnel Toll Rates Cut

On Monday next, down go the toll rates on the East Boston traffic tunnel. So requested Mayor Mansfield, and so confirmed the Public Utilities Commission chairman — although official commission approval is yet to be actually voted.

For passenger cars, the present 25-cent rate becomes 15 cents. For trucks and buses there are roughly corresponding reductions.

The windfall, making possible a sudden decision of this mooted dispute over lower tolls, is the closing of the Chelsea bridge for repairs, on Monday. Unless a long detour is made, motorists will be compelled to use the tunnel during the period when the bridge is under repair.

Florist Business Rising

Otto Lang, president of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association, stopped in Boston long enough today to report an upward surge in the florist industry.

Chiefly, Mr. Lang's facts about the florist business were these: a more than $200,000,000 business in 1934; a steady monthly increase in sales since March, 1933, prior to which the industry had experienced 36 months of sluggish business; an increase of 20 per cent in sales and dollar volume for 1934 over 1933.

Flowers are luxuries. So, when people begin buying them in larger quantities, florists assume that the public has more money left in their pockets after paying the gas bills and house taxes. On these facts, Mr. Lang predicated the statement that 1935 marks the beginning of a prosperity "the like of which we have never before known."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Speaker; pianist...	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural report...	Tom Mix; sketch...	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Juvenile sketch....	Juvenile sketch....	"Melody Mart".....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Stamp Club.....	Book talk.....	Local dance music.
6:00	Ray Jones, tenor.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service	Navara Orchestra.
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music...	Studio speaker.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Kate Smith contest	H. V. Kaltenborn..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"..	"Lum and Abner"..	Speakers; music...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music.....	Hawaiian music ...	"Just Plain Bill"..	Mixed vocal en-
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	semble recital ....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch....	Jessica Dragonette;	Renard Orchestra..	CBS piano team...
8:15	Musical Revue.....	male quartet;	Edwin C. Hill.....	Chemistry talk....
8:30	Intimate Revue: solo-	piano duo; Bour-	Court of Human	ERA Opera Orch-
8:45	ists; orchestra.....	don concert orch.	Relations: sketch.	estra concert.....
9:00	Beatrice Lillie; Les	Waltz Time: solo-	"March of Time";	Stevens Orchestra.
9:15	Perrin's Orchestra..	ists; orchestra....	news sketches....	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Phil Baker and com-	Emergency Cam-	Hollywood Hotel:	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	pany; orchestra.....	paign: speakers...	players; soloists;	News Service .....
10:00	Joe Rines and his	The First Nighter,	Louella Parsons;	Jack Fisher and
10:15	dance orchestra.....	dramatic sketch..	Fiorito Orchestra.	his orchestra....
10:30	Jewish program:	Frank Black's Or-	'The O'Flynn'; dra-	Will Alexander and
10:45	speaker; music.....	chestra; chorus..	matic sk.; music..	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15	Daniels Orchestra....	NBC dance music.	Le Paradis Band..	his orchestra.....
11:30	Freddie Martin and	Joe Reichman and	Jack Renard and	Perley Breed and
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WBZ, "Whitney Museum, Exhibition of Contemporary American Paintings," Francis C. Healy, director, Midtown Galleries.
11:30 WBZ, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs: speakers; music.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WAAB, "Piano Pointers," lecture by Abram Chasins, composer-pianist.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Farm Bureau Federation program.

After Luncheon

1:00 WEEI, "People's Lobby"; "Socialization of Natural Resources and Transportation"
1:40 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's "Tannhauser"; Geraldine Farrar, raconteuse; Artur Bodansky, conductor.
3:00 WNAC, Debate, "Resolved: That the Powers of the President of the United States Should Be Substantially Increased as a Settled Policy."
5:30 WEEI, "Our American Schools"; "Education for the Business of Life."
6:00 WAAB, Arthur Murray, dance teacher; soloist; mixed octet; orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC, "The Great Cake Auction," network dramatic comedy sketch.
8:00 WBZ, Art in America: "Photography in the United States," NBC speakers.
8:00 WNAC, Roxy and his Gang: soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Musical and dramatic program with Sigmund Romberg, composer, and Prof. William Lyon Phelps; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Radio City Party: vocal soloists; John B. Kennedy; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Songs You Love to Hear"; Rose Bampton; vocal duo; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; male quartet; vocal ensemble.
9:30 WAAB, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
9:30 WEEI, "The Gibson Family"; musical comedy with soloists and orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, People's Symphony String Quartet recital.
10:00 WNAC, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor.
10:30 WBZ, Address, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, at banquet of National Sojourners.
10:30 WEEI, "Let's Dance"; three-hour program with three orchestras and soloists.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ, Morning Musicale: Gordon String Quartet recital.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor; soloists.
12:45 WNAC, "The Saar Plebiscite," Sarah Wambaugh, election commissioner, by short-wave relay from Saarbrucken.
2:00 WEEI, "Immortal Dramas"; "David-Goliath"; dramatic cast and music.
2:30 WBZ, Radio Theater: "Counsellor at Law," with Paul Muni.
2:30 WNAC, Hammerstein's Music Hall of the Air: popular variety.
2:30 WAAB (WNAC, 3), Museum of Fine Arts concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor, and piano soloist; Lawrence Gilman, program commentator.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny, comedian, and company; Don Bestor and his orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier"; popular orchestra.
7:30 WNAC, Will Rogers; soloist; male quartet; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Lotte Lehmann, soprano.
9:00 WNAC, Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Jan Peerce, tenor.
9:30 WEEI, American Album of Familiar Music: vocal soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "Behind the Scenes," William A. Brady, theatrical producer.
10:30 WBZ, An American Fireside: interview of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CONTINENTAL VARIETIES" (Wilbur). Lucienne Boyer, Famous French singer of "Parlez-moi d'amour." With other European artists. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"L'AIOLON" (Shubert). Eva Le Gallienne. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers in George Ade's "The County Chairman." Stage: Benny Davis and revue, Sevitsky's orchestra. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:20.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Walter Connolly as G. K. Chesterton's Saturday Evening Post story character, "Father Brown, Detective." With E. E. Clive and Paul Lukas. Fenway, 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:53. Paramount, 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. Also Elissa Landi as a glamorous opera star in "Enter Madame," with Richard Bonnelli and Cary Grant.

EXETER—"365 Nights in Hollywood." 3:20, 5:05, 7:55. Also "The Firebird."

GLOBE—Stage: Special one-ring circus. 11:30, 4, 9:30. Screen feature, "Happiness Ahead."

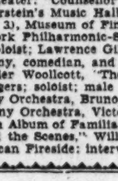
KEITH'S—"Romance in Manhattan," with Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8. Preview of "Evergreen" at 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Night Is Young," with Ramon Novarro, Evelyn Laye, Charles Butterworth and Edward Everett Horton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—Myrna Loy and Warner Baxter in a romantic comedy, "Broadway Bill." Mickey Mouse in "The Dognapper." "Zion Canyon," travelogue. Organ solos by Arthur Martel. 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:35.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Church Mouse."

FINE ARTS — "Man of Aran." A movie work of art by Robert Flaherty. Fine arts and Zoology shorts. Color cartoon, "Funny Little Bunnies." 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.



BOSTON—Richard Arlen in "Helldorado." A group of tourists are marooned in a "ghost city"—and there is another gold strike. 10:16 a. m., 1:11, 4:11, 7:11, 10:11. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—"Father Brown, Detective." 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:20. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—Ginger Rogers in "Rafter Romance," and "False Faces." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Jesse Crawford organlogue; Lowell Thomas travelogue, "Strikes and Spares"; Charles Chase comedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UPTOWN—"Anne of Green Gables." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Flirtation Walk."

UNIVERSITY—Walter Connolly in "The Captain Hates the Sea." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Limehouse Blues."

STRAND—"Great Expectations." 2:36, 5:54, 9:31. Also "Happiness Ahead."

Music

"CHANTS DE FRANCE"—Lecture-recital by Jeanne Brondel Allen. Longy School of Music, 44 Church St., Cambridge. 8.

ERA GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—English High School Center, 29 Montgomery St., South End. 8.

FERA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Hingham High School. 7:30.

LOTTE LEHMANN—Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College. 8.

Other Events

BURTON HOLMES—Lecture: "What I Saw in Russia." Symphony Hall. 8. Repeated tomorrow at 2:30.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY — Prof. Barnett F. Dodge of Yale, speaks on "Chemical Engineering at High Pressures." 28 Newbury Street. 8.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"East Lynne," Washington Irving School Center, Roslindale, 7:30; "Camille," William Howard Taft School Center, Brighton, 7:30.

"Buried Treasure," at South Boston Neighborhood House, 531 East 7th St. 8.

ERA MARIONETTES—Charlestown High School Center. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BRUCE SIMONDS—Piano recital, Jordan Hall. 3.

JUNIOR CONCERT—Program of Mozart, Chausson and Ravel by string quartet, Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 10:15 a. m.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; Howard Slaymen, pianist. 3:45.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Great Britain Growing Up." Movies show growth of British Empire. 3.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Illustrated lecture by Charles Gilbert: "In England's Green and Pleasant Land." 2:30.

20TH CENTURY CLUB—"Labor and the Future in England," lecture by Ellen Wilkinson, M. P.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Jewelry," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.; "Two Spanish Painters," by Miss Adlow, 2.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at South Station for 1:25 train to Chestnut Hill. Natural History Group meets at South Station for 1:30 train to Riverside.

CITY CLUB—Movies: "The Merry Pranks." 2:15.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN—American Association, Discussion of "The College Woman as Consumer," Vendome Hotel. 2.

Monitor Schedule On Radio Given

OWING to a special network radiocast, the regular evening feature program of selected stories from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will be canceled on Saturday, Jan. 12. The midday radiocast of news at 12:03 p. m. will be heard as usual over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

On Monday, Jan. 14, there will be no evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" because of a special network radiocast.

On Saturday, Jan. 19, the subject, "Two Outstanding American Women," an analysis of several articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor, will be discussed by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster, over these same stations at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time.

Auto Race Over Andes Planned

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11 (By U. P.)—The Argentine Automobile Club plans a grand national prize race in March, extending from Mendoza, Arg., to Santiago, Chile, Bahia Blanca and Buenos Aires, it was announced yesterday. The course would be approximately 3100 miles, and the prize 29,000 pesos ($10,000), besides trophies.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight 22 degrees to 26 degrees; moderate westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and much colder tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds, possibly strong at times over south portion; fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	44	Minneapolis	10	24
Bermuda	68	..	New Orleans	58	78
Chicago	28	36	New York	40	54
Denver	36	58	Norfolk, Va.	44	62
Helena, Mont.	26	34	Philadelphia	42	58
Jacksonville	54	74	St. Louis	34	42
Kansas City	32	40	San Francisco	48	56
Los Angeles	54	64	Washington	44	58
Miami, Fla.	54	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 11.
B—Maximum Jan. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:17 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Saturday, 4:47 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

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Sea Trade Sought By Enlarged Port For Providence

City Charter Increasing Authority of Mayor Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Development of the Port of Providence is urged by Mayor James E. Dunne.

As the country returns to prosperity, he pointed out in his recent inaugural address, there will be a struggle to capture the markets of the world. "Providence stands in a position, situated between Boston and New York and nearer to Europe, to obtain a portion of the European trade," he declared.

Extension of port facilities is one of the major items in the program announced by the city's executive, now launched upon his fifth consecutive administration. In reviewing the activities of the city during the past two years, he finds that the municipal dock has enjoyed steady growth and improvement, has met its expenses and has returned a profit.

"In point of co-ordinated facilities," the Mayor says, "the municipal dock can be considered one of the best appointed in the United States. It has a channel depth of 30 feet, a quay wall 3000 feet long, with a cap log six feet above mean high water; four marginal railroad tracks and two all steel transit sheds."

Pointing out that the public should become "port-conscious," the Mayor urges a campaign of publicity to acquaint the residents of the city with the value and importance of this enterprise.

With a view to future demands, the Mayor recommends that the present dock be continued southerly about 1300 feet and that more railroad tracks, transit sheds and water supply lines be constructed to accommodate increased business.

In the first nine months of last year, 3,119,672 tons of goods were moved through the port. Mayor Dunne predicts that a larger total of tonnage will be handled in 1935.

Measures advocated by the Mayor include a new charter for the city which will concentrate more power in the executive, changes in the caucus laws, use of voting machines, consideration of a civil service system for the city, a study of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, a revaluation of the property in the city to wipe out inequalities, and a franchise tax on public utilities for use of the city streets.

Light and Power for All Farms Plotted in New Hampshire Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11—Light for every rural area in New Hampshire and available electric current for all applied uses is contemplated in a state-wide survey being conducted by the Emergency Relief Administration to ascertain what portions of the State are now without the service of electricity.

The checkup will be undertaken by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission with the co-operation of the agricultural experimental station at the University of New Hampshire, the State Farm Bureau Federation and the New Hampshire Planning Board.

New Hampshire has a complete inventory of physical equipment used in power generation, transmission and distribution on every rural, urban and all other electric lines.

In addition the Public Service Commission has maps showing locations of every pole in the State, with equipment attached and a complete inventory of all electric utility plants, substations, etc., completed as a CWA project a year ago. The survey now being taken will complete a catalogue of existing and potential power and light possibilities in every section of New Hampshire.

The survey is undertaken as the final step in determining what can be done about extending distribution of electric current into every section.

Action Demanded In 2-Way Radio For Boston Police Cars

Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard today said there was delay enough in equipping police cars with two-way radio, and called for estimates from a firm of consulting engineers.

Meanwhile, came a blast from City Councilor Clement A. Norton, charging exhorbitant waste of city funds under the Hultman administration. Said Mr. Norton—Boston has only five cars equipped with two-way radio, after an appropriation of $350,000 was used up. He quoted figures of other cities for similar radio equipment: St. Louis, $48,000; Cleveland, $30,000; Baltimore, $12,000.

To the Monitor, Mr. Hultman gave a defense of his expenditures while commissioner. Said he, the bulk of the $350,000 goes toward needed improvements in the police telephone system and the police signal system.

Whereupon, Police Headquarters furnished figures: Cable, $160,000; installing cable, $44,500; signal boxes, $20,000, etc. It was evident that the Boston appropriation was used for purposes other than those included in the Norton figures for the other cities. Mr. Hultman said the present apropriation would be adequate to complete supplying two-way radios for all the cars. Any discrepancies in the appropriations, he said, and increased costs due to PWA restrictions, will balance out. Moreover, Mr. Hultman said, there is a supplementary appropriation of $75,000, if needed.

Connecticut River Highest Since 1874

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11 (AP)—Breaking over its banks to flood lowlands of the State, the Connecticut River today reached its highest January level since 1874.

The water rose to 19 feet at noon and was expected to reach 20 feet late today.

The rate of rise decreased from four-tenth of a foot an hour last night to one-tenth of a foot an hour today. The crest passed Bellows Falls, Vt., at 11 o'clock last night, and Turners Falls, Mass., at midnight.

It was expected to reach Holyoke about 2 p. m. today and Hartford about midnight tonight.

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Home Rule for Rhode Island With More Efficient Courts Backed in Democratic Plan

New Deal Program Includes Consideration of Barring District Court Judges From Practice—Woonsocket Bill Provides Election of Police Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Rhode Island Democrats, in control of the Legislature for the first time since the Civil War, are confining their attention for the present to two phases of their New Deal—the courts and "home rule."

The rift that developed between Gov. Theodore T. Green and Democratic leaders in the Senate over appointment of a presiding justice for the Superior Court was closed when the Governor named Judge Jeremiah E. O'Connell to that post. Governor Green earlier had indicated that his choice was Patrick P. Curran, chairman of the Alcoholic Beverage Commission, while many of the Senate leaders were opposed to naming Mr. Curran to any position on the bench.

Two Superior Court judgeships were left vacant in the first court shakeup when the Legislature retired all five justices on the Supreme Court and elected five new men. Two of the five named were taken from the Superior Court.

Nominations Confirmed

The Senate on Thursday confirmed the Governor's nominations. Judge O'Connell was promoted to presiding justice and the two vacancies were filled by Mr. Curran and Alberic A. Archambault, a former Senator from West Warwick, who ran twice for Governor on the Democratic ticket. This change finds five Republicans and four Democrats sitting on that bench.

Establishment of a tenth judgeship for a new court of domestic relations is being advocated. The most likely candidate for this position, if it is set up, is Senator Luigi De Pasquale, a Providence Democrat. He has been indorsed by the Italian-American bloc of the House and Senate and the argument has been put forward that there will be, with the confirmation of Mr. Archambault, two judges on the Superior Court of French extraction. The other is Judge Leonidas Pouliot. The Italian-Americans argue that there should be a Superior Court judge of Italian extraction and there is none since the elevation of Judge Antonio A. Capotosto to the Supreme Court.

Proceeding with their New Deal program, Democratic leaders have begun a study of district and probate courts in the State with a view to setting up a new system or revising the old to improve efficiency. The plan may entail reducing the number of district courts, increasing the work and the salaries in some instances and barring District Court judges from practicing in District Courts. It has been suggested that Probate courts be established throughout the State with specific areas of jurisdiction. This step would remove all probate work from boards of aldermen and town councils.

Woonsocket Position

The latest move in the Legislature to carry out the Democratic promise of restoring "home rule" to the cities and towns of the State appears in a bill entered by Representative Frank X. Shunney, Democrat, of Woonsocket.

This measure provides that the Governor shall name at this session of the Assembly a qualified elector of Woonsocket to serve as police commissioner until Feb. 1, 1937, and as soon as the appointee takes office the present police commissioner, J. Hector Paquin, would leave office. The commissioner named by the Governor would receive $2500 a year, paid by the city, and would have all the powers held by the present commissioner.

The measure further provides that at the 1936 election the voters of Woonsocket would elect a police commissioner for a term of four years. Candidates' names would appear on the ballots without party designation and after the election the term of the Governor's appointee would end.

Home Rule for Police

State control over police departments in several Rhode Island cities long has been opposed by Democrats. On the opening day of the Legislature the Providence Board of Public Safety, which had controlled the police and fire departments in Providence, was abolished in the first move toward "home rule." Similar return of "home rule" to Woonsocket and Central Falls, where State appointees rule the police forces, was expected.

Police Chief Frederick E. Coe of Woonsocket resigned his position when it became known that the Legislature was contemplating a shakeup in the system.

During Mr. Coe's 21 years as head of the Woonsocket force, that city's police department has had a distinguished record. It was the first police force in the country to appoint a regular police officer to lecture on safety in the schools. This work was strengthened by the formation of junior police forces in the schools. The end of 1934 marked the third year in which Woonsocket has had no serious traffic accident in which a school pupil was involved. Mr. Coe is president of the Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association and is a former president of the New England Police Chiefs' Association.

Liquor Tax Fails Predicted Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Federal liquor revenue during 1934 fell short by $245,493,768 of the $620,000,000 predicted by Senator Pat Harrison in the Senate when the Liquor Tax Bill was passed. A statement issued today by the Internal Revenue Bureau placed the total collections at $374,506,232.50 for the year—more than $1,000,000 a day—with the excise tax of $5 a barrel on beer furnishing the largest single item of receipts—more than $200,000,000.

The excise tax on domestic distilled spirits amounted to more than $121,000,000. The tax on imported liquors totaled almost $16,000,000. Wine returned slightly more than $6,000,000. The remainder of the receipts consisted of floor taxes on spirits and wines of more than $8,500,000, and various other special levies.

Pennsylvania paid $53,248,376.01 during the year to lead the country, but she was pressed by New York with $52,293,442.72. New York's greatest return was in beer taxes, over $35,000,000. Four states furnished less than $50,000 each during the year. These were New Mexico, Maine, Vermont and North Dakota.

Collection in New England states follows: Connecticut, $2,977,267; Maine, $38,903; Massachusetts, $12,227,809; New Hampshire, $312,552; Rhode Island, $1,809,515, and Vermont, $44,859.

Wisconsin Public Service

Net earnings of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation and subsidiary totaled $2,762,521 for the year ended Nov. 30, as compared with $2,960,857 for the like period in 1933.

Where Boston Boys Have Studied Their Classics Through the Decades

Locations and Buildings of the Public Latin School for Boys

No. 1—North Side of School Street, 1645-1704 and 1704-1748. No. 2—South Side of School Street, 1748-1812. No. 3—Same, 1812-1844. No. 4—Bedford Street, 1844-1881. No. 5—Warren Avenue, 1881-1922. No. 6—Avenue Louis Pasteur, 1922 to Date.

Hauptmann Wrote All Ransom Notes, Expert Tells Jury

Appearance of Ransom Bills Declared Ended After His Arrest

Copyright 1935 By the Associated Press

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 11 (AP)—A handwriting expert today named Bruno Richard Hauptmann as the writer of the 14 ransom notes received by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh after the kidnaping of his 20-months-old baby. The State struck two other important blows in its effort to send Hauptmann to the electric chair.

A government agent testified that to his knowledge no Lindbergh ransom bill has appeared in circulation since Hauptmann's arrest.

The same agent, Frank Wilson, testified the first ransom bill to come to light after the payment appeared at a Broadway bank in New York not far from the Majestic Apartments where Hauptmann was employed before the ransom payment was made.

Defense Scored

The defense scored with the same agent on the stand when it established that a slip signed "J. J. Faulkner," which accompanied exchange of $2980 of the ransom money at the New York Federal Reserve Bank was not in Hauptmann's handwriting.

The significance attached to this point by the defense was emphasized in its cross questioning of the Government man about the investigation of "J. J. Faulkner" and about the subsequent suicide of an advertising copywriter of that name.

Mr. Wilson, who is chief of the intelligence department of the United States Department of Internal Revenue, said he investigated several Faulkners but could not trace the man making the exchange.

Gang of Four Alleged

In connection with the defense questioning of Wilson to bring out that the "J. J. Faulkner" bank slip was not in Hauptmann's handwriting, it is the defense contention that a gang of four persons committed the crime and received the ransom. The state charges it was all done by one man.

Hauptmann's handwriting was identified by Albert S. Osborn Sr., a state expert, as that on all of the ransom notes received by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh following the kidnaping of his 20-months-old baby. Mr. Osborn called himself an "examiner of questioned documents."

The identification of the handwriting has been called by the prosecutors one of their strongest links in the chain of evidence through which they hope to convict Hauptmann.

The first ransom note was on the window sill of the Lindbergh nursery, and was left when the baby was taken. The State considers this direct evidence that Hauptmann was the man who climbed up a ladder, entered a window and grabbed the baby. The baby, the State has charged, was killed as the ladder broke with it and the kidnaper on the way down.

Condax and Not Condon Borrowed Symbol Book

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—A radio account of the Hauptmann trial led John Condax, 26-year-old art instructor, to notify authorities that he was the borrower of a book of symbols from the New York Public Library, about which defense attorneys questioned Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon.

Mention of the book was made in the trial during cross examination of Dr. Condon on Wednesday. Edward J. Reilly, defense counsel, sought to bring out that it was "Jafsie" who signed for the book—Koch's work on German symbols. The library slip showed the name "John Condon," Mr. Reilly said.

"When I heard the account of Dr. Condon's cross-examination over the radio, the similarity of names struck me forcibly," Condax said today. "I remembered having been in the library and using such books.

"I signed for several books. I am ready to appear as a witness at any time and testify. I used my own signature and my Philadelphia address."

Mr. Condax notified Attorney General David T. Wilentz at Trenton, N. J., last night, and was asked to make a trip to the New Jersey state capital. He returned early today.

Hauptmann Had Fenders Painted, Garage Man Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Larry Snofsky, a garage owner in the Bronx, said today that Bruno Richard Hauptmann took his 1930 (Dodge) sedan to a garage operated by Mr. Snofsky and Max Frankel about a month after the Lindbergh kidnaping to have the green fenders painted black.

Job Insurance Put On Shelf in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 11 (AP)—Legislation to create unemployment insurance in Maine would be "inexpedient at this time," an investigating committee has just reported to the Legislature through Gov. Louis J. Brann.

The committee, appointed by the chief executive under a resolve passed by the Legislature two years ago, said it had come to the decision because "the theory of unemployment insurance is in its infancy and the practicability of such an act is in its experimental stage, now being the law in only one state, Wisconsin."

The committee added the proviso, however, that "if and when the Federal Government should pass an act making unemployment insurance a national law, the Legislature should then enact whatever it deemed necessary to enable Maine to "receive the benefits of such an act."

Maine Central Asks Leave To Quit Junction Line

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad Company applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission today for permission to abandon its line from Woodland Junction to Princeton, Me.

Latin School's Turn Comes For Tercentenary Celebration

Boston Town Reminded of Educational Zeal of Its Founders—Revolutionary Ardor of Lovell's Boys Recalled—Graduate Roll Reviewed

The Public Latin School attains in February to its three hundredth year of existence as an educational institution of Boston. The anniversary will be celebrated not only here, but also at Atlantic City, N. J., where the department of secondary school principals of the National Education Association meets, Feb. 23-28.

"On the 13th of ye 2d month 1635 at a general meeting, upon publick notice, it was genrally agreed upon that our brother Philemon Pormort shall be intreated to become scholemaster for the teaching and nourtering of children with us."

This quaint notice from the public records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony five years after the landing of John Winthrop and his associates from the schooner Arabella in 1630, marked the beginning of the Boston Latin School which is to celebrate its tercentenary this year.

John Cotton

Establishment of the Boston Latin School is generally credited to John Cotton, who had come from old Boston in Lincolnshire and had brought a knowledge of the free grammar school founded there by Queen Mary in which Latin and Greek were taught. Thus Latin's founding antedates by more than a year the founding of Harvard College. Its inaugural marked the beginning of the free public school system as it is understood in America. It was not only the first school in the Massachusetts Colony, but also the first school in the United States.

The generous Boston Latin School building of today, located in Boston's art and educational center in the Back Bay, is a far cry indeed from the first school building erected in 1645 on the present site of Boston's City Hall.

During the first 10 years, the school was conducted at the homes of the various schoolmasters. The first Latin School building, erected in 1645, was known as the South Grammar School and was located on a portion of the ground once owned by King's Chapel which adjoins the original site. It gave the name to the street. In 1748 it was moved at the church's expense across the street on a portion of the site of the present Parker House.

In 1844 the school shared the building on Bedford Street, in Boston's retail district, with English High School. Later both schools were moved to the building in Boston now occupied solely by English High School. In 1922 Latin School was moved to its present spacious quarters in the Fenway.

Legend of the Coasting

In the period just preceding the Revolutionary War, its masters had their troubles with the divided loyalties of their charges. It is quite reasonable to suppose that Latin School boys had the famous tiff with the British redcoast on Boston Common who had spoiled their coasting. John Lovell, headmaster prior to the war, was a Loyalist and he had he job of ruling such lads as John Hancock, Samuel Adams, William Hooper and Robert Treat Paine, who were later to form the spearhead of the movement for independence. Lovell's son, James, was as staunch a Revolutionary as his father was a Loyalist. Their desks occupied diagonally opposite corners of the same room and tension must have been high at times.

For College

In the early days of Latin School, most of the young men there were prepared for Harvard. In fact, four presidents of the college—Langdon, Leverett, Everett and Eliot — were "Latin School boys." John Hull, Benjamin Franklin and the four famous unruly charges of headmaster Lovell, previously mention, were pupils. Among its famous alumni were Samuel A. Eliot, Charles Francis Adams, Charles Sumner, Ralph Waldo Emerson and John Lothrop Motley; such noted divines as Cotton Mather, Francis Parkman, Henry Ward Beecher, Edward Everett Hale and Phillips Brooks.

L. S. A.

In 1844, the Boston Latin School Association was formed to promote interest in the school and provide for its library. All who have ever been teachers or pupils of the school are eligible. Its library in the school building, for the use of masters and teachers, contains one of the choicest collections of classical works in the country. In 1847, the association published a quite complete catalogue of masters and pupils and this has been carefully revised and republished.

To stimulate an esprit de corps among the pupils as well as to foster public interest in the school, the association since 1876 has followed the practice of having an annual dinner at which the alumni assemble, generally in good numbers, and speeches are made by the "old Latin School boys."

Yale Gets Dental Grant

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Carnegie Corporation of New York has made a grant of $17,000 to Yale University for the support of dental research in the school of medicine during the coming year, the President, Dr. James Rowland Angell, said yesterday.

Crime Prevention Move Inaugurated In Louisville, Ky.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A citizens' movement for crime prevention has been inaugurated here, along lines recommended by Prof. George T. Ragsdale, superintendent of the Louisville Police Training School.

Twenty civic organzations, including groups of professional and business men and women, religious bodies, parent-teacher, educational, labor, veterans, welfare and club organizations are united in the project, which has for its aim the establishment of joint committees which may pursue first-hand work among children and young people.

The work of crime prevention, as explained to one of the first gatherings of the citizens' movement, which was presided over by Mrs. E. H. Heller, president of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, is to help in laying the proper foundations for adult life by encouraging right activity among the youth. Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, New York, chairman of the executive committee of the National Prison and Labor Committee, addressed the gathering.

League Comes Up in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 11 (By U. P.)—A proposal by Deputy Mario Ramos for Brazil's return to the League of Nations was reported unfavorably yesterday by the diplomatic committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

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SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR—Sails July 6th via Panama, calling at West Coast ports, Chilean Lakes—Buenos Aires—Santos—Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, etc.

ORIENTAL TOUR — Sails June 29th—Japan, Philippines—China, Peiping—Honolulu, etc.

Send for illustrated booklet describing in detail the above and other Tours for the Spring and Summer of 1935.
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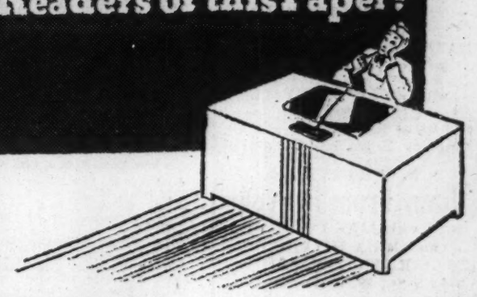

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We will also call your particular attention to the telephone and delivery service offered by over 95% of our stores, for which there is no additional charge.

In short, we believe that no other food store offers as much as your Economy Grocery Store . . . and we're inviting you to be the judge.

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Amateur Sport Success Depends Upon Quality

Competitive Athletics Is Spreading to All Parts of the World

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—In amateur sports, writes Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association, in this exclusive article for the Associated Press, success is marked by the number of competitors and the quality of the competition rather than the size of the gate or the number of spectators as in professional contests. At the conclusion of a year filled with growth and progress by these standards, despite unsettled conditions in fields political and economic, amateur sport looks forward to new triumphs, national as well as international, during 1935.

Importance of Sport

Leaders representing such widely differing politcal philosophies as those of Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin, agree on the importance of sport and have initiated athletic programs designed to reach vast numbers.

More and more foreign countries, recognizing the leadership of the United States, ask us to send our best athletes to meet their champions so that they may learn American methods. At the recent convention of the Amateur Athletic Union invitations were received from a dozen nations requesting track and field, swimming, ice hockey, wrestling and weight-lifting teams to be their guests during 1935. The fine performances and good sportsmanship of our boys in Europe and the Orient last year strengthened the friendly feelings established by American teams in prior years.

Fifty nations are preparing for the Eleventh Olympiad to be held in August, 1936, and the fourth winter games, scheduled for February, 1936, and competition will be keener than ever. This is recognized by American sport leaders and 25 Olympic sport committees are already working to develop teams that will continue the record of success written by previous wearers of the red, white and blue.

Winter Events

From the new marks established in running, jumping, weight throwing, swimming, weight lifting, etc., and from the excellent performances and added interest in skating, amateur boxing, wrestling, rowing, amateur ice hockey, fencing, skiing, etc., there is no doubt that our boys will give a good account of themselves. Apparently there has been no decline in American skill and stamina. Because there will not be time enough to select and prepare the winter sports teams next season before the games open in February, 1936, tentative selections will be made this winter. Performances next summer in other sports will give the fans an idea of Olympic timber for the 1936 tryouts.

The Olympic program in 1936 for the first time includes basketball, canoeing and field handball (a popular European game something like soccer but played with the hands instead of the feet.) Equestrian polo has been added to the program for the first time since 1924 and there will be a demonstration of baseball between American and Japanese teams.

The growing appreciation of amateurism among sports followers and the public generally both here and abroad, and the consequent demand that sham, pretense and dishonest practices be stamped out, is indicated in the appointment of committees to establish uniform amateur codes, both by the International Olympic Committee and the American Olympic Committee. Because amateurism is a thing of the spirit and not of the rule book this is a difficult task, but the sport-loving public is rapidly approaching the point where it will not tolerate commercialism in amateur sport and is demanding that a sharp line be drawn between the amateur who "plays for fun" and the professional who plays for money.

Golf Officers for 1935

Wide World

Men Who Are Directing United States Golf Association
Seated, Left to Right—John G. Jackson, Vice-President; Prescott S. Bush, President; A. M. Reid, Vice-President. Standing—Harold W. Pierce, Treasurer; Frank M. Hardt, Secretary.

New Haven Fencers Win Junior Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—A composite team from New Haven Fencers' Club, composed of P. J. Stern and Gilbert C. Greenway of Yale University, and Webster F. Williams Jr. of Harvard University, won the National Junior Epée team fencing championship yesterday evening at the Fencers' Club. They won both ends of the final round robin, defeating Saltus Fencing Club 5½ to 3½ and University Fencers' Club 5-2.

Ten teams were entered, making four first-round strips, and three in the second round. The teams were listed as follows:

First round—Saltus Club (Marcel Bramerel, Moulton Farnham and August Munchausen) defeated New York University (Kelvis Kapner, Theodore Gold and Solomon Katz) 4½ bouts to 4½ 20 to 21 touches.

West Point Officers (Lieut. C. J. Mansfield, Lieut. John Honeycutt and Lieut. Dykes Meyer) defeated Columbia University (Edwin Mateosan, James Potter and Vincent Strohcall), 5—1.

University Fencers' Club (E. H. McLendon, P. V. Lubart and E. S. Faber) defeated College of the City of New York (Emanuel Olster, George Lewis and Nathaniel Lubell), 5—2.

New York Athletic Club (William Kuhnsig, Arthur J. Fregosi and John R. Huffman) defeated New York University II (S. Milbert, J. Roscher and E. Greenberg), 5—4.

Second Round—Saltus Club defeated The Fencers' Club (R. S. Driscoll, D. D. McKie and Winslow Cornett), 5—3; University Fencers' Club defeated West Point Officers, 5—4, and New Haven Composite defeated New York A. C., 5—4.

Final round robin-Saltus Club defeated University Fencers' Club, Club, 6—3; New Haven Composite defeated Saltus Club, 5½—3½, and New Haven Composite defeated University Fencers, 5—2.

N. Y. A. C. in Clean Sweep; Holds Second Place

Eastern Squash Racquets Standing

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P C
Crescent A.-H. C.	5	0	23	2	1.000
New York A. C.	4	1	18	7	.800
Bayside Tennic C.	2	3	10	15	.400
City Athletic C.	1	4	7	18	.200
Mitchel Field Avia.	0	4	2	18	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—New York Athletic Club, on its home courts, made a clean sweep of its match with City Athletic Club, postponed from last Tuesday, in the eastern squash racquets team championship, yesterday, placing it still within hailing distance of the undefeated leaders, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club. The summary:

New York A. C. 5, City A. C. 0

J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated D. H. Finck, 15—8, 18—16, 15—12.

James Ceribelli, New York, defeated Howard Lilienthal, 15—10, 11—15, 15—6, 17—18, 15—8.

R. H. Berger, New York, defeated Max D. Cosel, 15—4, 15—5, 9—15, 15—5.

Eugene Sweeney, New York, defeated Joseph Greenberg, 15—10, 15—8, 15—7.

J. W. Callaghan, New York, defeated E. N. Rosenthal, 15—10, 15—6, 15—9.

Perry Defeats McGrath

MELBOURNE, Jan. 11 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry demonstrated he had returned to top tennis form today when he defeated Vivian B. McGrath of Australia, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1, in the semifinal round of the Australian men's championship. Perry will defend his title against J. H. (Jack) Crawford, the Australian ace, in the final. Crawford, former holder of the title, defeated Adrian K. Quist, a Davis Cup team mate, in the other semifinal. Perry and George Patrick Hughes, his touring English partner, lost the doubles crown to Crawford and McGrath in a straight-set final. The scores were 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

No Sale of Canadiens

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The oft-reported sale of the Montreal Canadiens, oldest and most colorful team in the National Hockey League, failed to materialize yesterday. Leo Dandurand, part owner and director of the club, talked with three prospective buyers in his hotel here, rejected all their offers and then flatly announced the club, pride and joy of Montreal's French quarter, is not on the market. "I never put it there," he said. "The bids came out of the blue after newspaper stories indicated I wanted to get out and buy into the St. Louis Eagles. So far as I know, that club isn't for sale, either."

M. C. C. Tourists Win

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan. 11 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club team emerged victorious at the end of its first test match in the British West Indies yesterday, defeating a selected team of colonials by four wickets. Hampered once again by a rain-sodden pitch, both teams had difficulty in piling up a score. On the first day West Indies succumbed with a total of 102 for its first innings. Marylebone declared its first innings Wednesday at 81. The visitors needed only 73 runs for victory, but six wickets were lost with only 43 piled up. Then Wyatt joined Hammond in a partnership that provided the necessary runs.

Princeton Club Wins; Leaders Draw A Bye

Metropolitan Squash Class A Racquets

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P C
Harvard Club	5	0	19	6	1.000
Princeton Club	4	1	19	6	.800
University Club	3	2	12	13	.600
Yale Club	3	3	13	17	.500
Union League Club	2	3	9	16	.400
Downtown A. C.	1	4	10	15	.200
Montclair A. C.	0	5	8	17	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Princeton Club, the only team which can yet tie the unbeaten Harvard Club team, maintained its postion pending the final round of the Metropolitan squash racquets Class A team championship yesterday, when the sixth round was played, defeating Union League Club, 5—0, on the winners' courts. Harvard Club had a bye.

University Club, which will meet Harvard Club in the final round next week, won from Montclair Athletic Club, on the University Club courts, 4—1, and the third match of the round went to Yale Club, also at home, which completed its schedule with a 3-to-2 victory over Downtown Athletic Club. The summaries:

Princeton Club 5, Union League Club 0

W. H. T. Huhn, Princeton, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, 13—15, 15—6, 13—15, 15—9, 15—11.

H. F. Baker, Princeton, defeated F. C. Dumaine Jr, 15—7, 12—15, 15—8, 16—18, 15—8.

M. M. MacLeod, Princeton, defeated Russell Patterson, 15—10, 15—10, 15—9.

F. M. Palmer, Princeton, defeated H. B. Fisher Jr., 18—16, 15—10, 17—15.

D. B. McElroy, Princeton, defeated G. V. Coe Jr., 15—8, 15—10, 15—11.

University Club 4, Montclair A. C. 1

J. N. Callanan, Montclair, defeated F. B. Alexander Jr., 15—9, 12—15, 15—12, 15—10.

W. D. Banks, University, defeated Conway Hoffman, 15—7, 12—15, 15—8, 14—18, 15—12.

C. J. Hardy, University, won from H. F. Wolf, by default.

G. A. Phelps, University, defeated Napier Parlata, 15—12, 15—11, 15—4.

W. G. Tutle, University, defeated R. P. Swift, 15—10, 15—11, 6—15, 15—3.

Yale Club 3, Downton A. C. 2

A. H. Barker, Yale, defeated Murray Vernon, 15—8, 12—15, 15—12, 15—2.

G. H. Cox Jr., Yale, defeated W. E. Chisholm, 12—15, 13—15, 15—13, 17—14, 15—6.

Howard G. Cushing, Downtown, defeated P. G. Melville, 15—10, 9—15, 18—17, 15—11.

H. S. McMorris, Downtown, defeated W. C. Hammond, 15—9, 15—11, 10—15, 14—17, 15—11.

Kingsley Mabon, Yale, defeated P. S. Patton, 15—13, 15—10, 15—12.

Tilden and Vines Beat Lott-Stoefen Team Again, 3 to 2

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines took the second battle of their tennis feud with the newcomer-professionals, George Lott and Lester Stoefen, last night, by coming through with a 12-10, 2-6, 6-2, 0-6, 6-2 triumph in a 2h. 20m. battle at Convention Hall.

Making the first stop of their cross-country tour, the quartet of money players fought tooth-and-nail through the first three sets; then the Lott-Stoefen combine swept the fourth with little or no effort, only to be mowed down by the bullet-like strokes of Vines and the court wizardry of the "old master" in the final duel.

The triumph was the second straight for the slim Vines and his partner over the duo who but a few short months ago, as amateurs, were rated the world's best in doubles. Last night in New York Lott and Stoefen bowed to this California-Philadelphia pair in another extended struggle.

A crowd of 6283 fans saw the brilliant Vines completely dominate the play with stroking that even his greatest years as an amateur never excelled. At times he seemed to "carry" Tilden along with his speed and court coverage.

Before the doubles battle, Vines downed Stoefen 7—5, 6—3 at singles, in Lester's bow into the professional solo game, running out the match easily after turning on the heat to slow up his opponent's stubborn opposition in the early part of the contest.

Athletics Release Berry

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Connie Mack, laying the groundwork in his campaign to bring the Philadelphia Athletics back into the baseball sunshine they enjoyed in other years, yesterday announced the unconditional release of Catcher Charley Berry. Home from an Oriental trip barely 24 hours, and, by his own announcement, "completely out of touch with baseball," the veteran dean of the diamond found time nevertheless to confer with the former Chicago White Sox star backstop and summon sports writers to inform them of his release. A belief that the A's would be unable to offer agreeable terms to Berry, who came to the club in the series of sensational trades of a year ago, in which George Earnshaw went to the White Sox, Mickey Cochrane to the Detroit Tigers and Lefty Grove to the Boston Red Sox, was Mack's reason for the release.

Sporting Around the Hub

NO LESS than five Boston players will compete on the United States team of 15 in the Lapham Trophy squash racquets match against a Canadian team in Montreal tomorrow. E. Rotan Sargent of Harvard will lead the quintet, it was announced by William Rice, vice-president of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. The other Hub players making the trip are Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard, John G. Cornish and Abraham M. Sonnabend of the Harvard Club of Boston and Henry S. Howes of the Union Boat Club. The courts of the Montreal Athletic Association are to be the scene of the international cup matches. The Lapham Trophy was first offered by Henry G. Lapham of rookline in 1922. The United States has won nine of the matches, Canada three and England one. In addition to the international match there will be a doubles tournament Sunday.

* * *

Harvard University smashed the tie for first place in the Class A race of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association yesterday when it defeated the Harvard Club of Boston team, 4 to 1, at the Harvard Club courts. The Harvard varsity victory also enabled Boston Athletic Association, which defeated the Harvard Graduates, 3 to 2, to move into second place. The other Class A winner yesterday was Union Boat Club, which scored a 4-to-1 victory over Lincoln's Inn. Union Boat is now tied with Harvard Club for third place. Beverly Y heads the standing in the Class D (Division I) race, while Newton Y is leading the chase for Division II honors. The scores of all the matches played yesterday:

Class A

Harvard 4, Harvard Club 1.
Boston A. A. 3, Harvard Graduates 2.
Union B. C. 4, Lincoln's Inn 1.

Class D, Division I

Beverly Y 5, M. I. T. Freshmen 0.
Univ. Club Blues 3, Newton S. T. C. 2.
Maugus Club 4, Neighborhood 1.
B. A. A. Blues 5, Union B. C. Blues 0.

Division II

Harvard Fresh. 5, M. I. T. Fr. Whites 0.
Tufts 3, Lincoln's Inn 2.
Newton Y 3, Harvard B. S. 2.
B. A. A. Whites 3, Union B. C. Whites 2.

* * *

Mrs. William P. Howe, present Massachusetts squash racquets champion, has sent in her entry for the women's Bay State tourney which starts Monday morning at the Harvard Club of Boston. Other entries have been received from the following: Eleonora R. Sears, 1934 runnerup; Mrs. George W. Wightman, Virginia Ellis, Margaret Blake, Edith Drury, Mrs. Lothrop Withington, Marjorie L. Sachs, Harriet Fuller, Mary Abott, Helen Cabot and Mrs. Philip Stevens.

* * *

Lyman Hayes and John J. Burtch have been invited to umpire the professional tennis matches at the Boston Garden Monday night, when George Lott and Lester Stoefen will make their first appearance in the Hub as lawn tennis professionals. Thomas E. Jansen of the Longwood Cricket Club, under whose auspices the professionals will appear, also announced that the linesmen will be Winslow Blanchard, Thomas J. Glover, Andre C. Reggio, A. Nicholas Reggio, Charles B. Wilbar, Irving S. Wright, Davis S. Niles, Herbert N. Baldwin, Willard W. Dow, James A. Roberts, George A. Lyons, Calvin Hosmer, Edward H. Fay, Horace Taylor and Ralph E. Chambers.

* * *

The Boston College freshman hockey schedule, as announced by Ray Harrington, assistant graduate manager, is as follows: Jan. 10, St. Mark's School at Southboro; Jan. 26, Andover at Andover; Jan. 29, a. m., Lawrence Academy at Lawrence; Jan. 29, p. m., B. U. '38 at Boston Arena; Feb. 6, Melrose High at Melrose; Feb. 26, B. U. '38 at Arena.

* * *

Robert Stone, noted billiard instructor, will open a free school of instruction at the Twentieth Century Billiard Academy, Summer and Chauncey Streets, on Monday, Jan. 14. This school is open to all beginners, both men and women, and four limited classes will be held daily, alternating during the week. There will be no charge for this instruction, and the only requirement is that each student must register at the Twentieth Century Billiard Academy prior to the opening date, next Monday. Stone is a former holder of the New England States pocket billiard championship and is the only billiard player who has ever offered to challenge any person at billiards, pocket billiards, duck pin and straight bowling all in one. This challenge has never been accepted.

* * *

The Tufts College varsity grapplers meet the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at the Cousens Gymnasium Saturday evening. This will be the second meet of the year for the Jumbos, who opened against and shut out Norwich 31—0. Last year at Brooklyn Tufts won all eight bouts and came home with a 32—0 victory, but this year the Tech team is reputed to be much stronger.

* * *

Dr. Walter G. Kendall was elected captain of the Boston Bicycle Club for the forty-ninth time at its annual meeting at the Boston Art Club last night. It was the fifty-seventh meeting of the organization which is one of the oldest of its kind in the United States and which has been prominent in the wheeling world since its formation.

* * *

The Harvard varsity boxing team will leave Boston tonight for Charlottesville, Va., where they will meet University of Virginia tomorrow night. Coach Henry Lamar and Managers Lewis W. Latremore Jr. and Bernard C. McDonald will accompany the team. The Harvard team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology in its opening meet of the season, 7—1, while this will be the first match for Virginia.

Stark Forwards Contract

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 11 (AP)—Albert "Dolly" Stark has forwarded his signed 1935 umpiring contract to Ford C. Frick, National League president. Stark, one of the youngest members of the major leagues' officiating staffs, serves as coach of the Dartmouth basketball team during its off season.

Bruins Back In Lead of Group As Hawks Lose

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	1	9	83	48	27
Chicago	12	2	8	48	37	26
Detroit	10	3	9	62	45	23
Rangers	7	2	11	47	65	16
Canadian Division						
Toronto	16	2	5	69	49	34
Montreal	13	2	7	56	36	28
Americans	7	4	11	47	56	18
Canadiens	5	3	12	37	55	13
St. Louis	5	3	15	34	62	13

Results Jan. 10

Boston 2, St. Louis 1.
Montreal 4, Chicago 0.
Toronto 5, Americans 5, overtime.

About a week ago, Jan. 5 to be exact, Chicago defeated Boston Bruins, 6-0, to regain first place in the American group standing of the National Hockey League. Again the two meet, this time in Chicago Sunday night, and again the Black Hawks will battle to regain first place. Last night the Bruins vaulted into the lead by whipping St. Louis Eagles 2-1 in St. Louis while the Hawks were losing at Montreal to the Maroons, 4-0. The other league game saw Toronto Maple Leafs and New York Americans in a scoring bee, 5-5, in overtime.

Bruins won the game with St. Louis in the first five minutes of play. Reduced prices brought a large gathering to the Eagle rink and in 50 second following the faceoff, Max Kaminsky, former Eagle, beat Bill Beveridge, St. Louis goalie, on Marty Barry's pass for goal No. 1. Soon after the forward lines changed, Nels Stewart, parked in front of the Eagle net, took a pass from Red Beattie and goal No. 2 went in. The home team attacked constantly, but the visiting defense, backed by Tiny Thompson, stellar goalie, thwarted every thrust until the final minute of play when Carl Voss tallied on a three-man forage with Glenn Brydson and Syd Howe.

Alex Connell, veteran goalie, registered his fifth shutout of the season last night when Maroons topped Chicago, 4-0. His teammates were at their best, scoring one goal in the first period and three more in the second and then resorting to purely defensive measures to beat the Stanley Cup champions. Earl Robinson, Hooley Smith and Dave Trottier led the Maroon scoring with two points each, Robinson's two being goals and the others collecting assists. Jimmy Ward scored the opening counter, Robinson the next two and Herb Cain added the final score.

Toronto Maple Leafs had more than their usual trouble with Americans at New York. In three previous games between the two the Leafs have won, but only by one-goal margins in each instance. The first was a 1-to-0 shutout and the other two ended 4-3, one of them an overtime struggle. When the overtime had finished last night and the score stood 5-all, it was the first time this season any team had tallied that many goals in any one game against Hainsworth, Toronto goalie. The score favored Americans, 2-1, going into the second period and was 3-all entering the third. Dave Schriner, Amerks' rookie winger, led the New York scoring with two goals and two assists.

Bruin Cubs Defeat Philadelphia Arrows

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	12	5	7	69	56	29
Providence	10	4	7	56	52	24
Quebec	10	2	9	60	45	22
Philadelphia	8	2	12	48	67	18
New Haven	7	3	12	57	68	17

Result Jan. 10

Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.

Playing spotty hockey on both sides, the Bruin Cubs and Philadelphia Arrows played their second contest in as many nights, last night, at the Boston Arena, the Cubs again winning, this time, 4-3. The previous night in Philadelphia the Cubs were victorious, 3-1. Gene Carrigan headed the scorers with three assists, while Happy Harnott scored two of the four Boston goals. The Arrows led, 2-1, at the end of the first period, Boston led, 3-2, at the end of the second and increased it to 4-2 in the third before the Arrows scored their final goal.

Seeded Doubles Teams Reach the Semifinals

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP)—With straight-set victories all around, seeded doubles teams in the Miami Biltmore tennis tournament advanced into the semifinal round without difficulty. There was no singles competition.

The No. 1 seeded team of Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, N. Y., defeated G. Carlton Shafer of Hollywood, and Abe Bassford of New York 6—3, 6—3.

Marcel Rainville of Montreal, whom Hendrix defeated in the singles, and Carroll Turner of Miami won 6—3, 6—3, from the Florida pair, Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland and Frank Guernsey of Orlando.

Charlotte Darling Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11—Charlotte U. Darling of the Germantown Cricket Club was the first player to break through the seeded ranks in the Philadelphia and district women's squash racquets championship. Miss Darling defeated Anne B. Townsend of Merion, defending champion and fourth seeded yesterday at 15—9, 14—17, 15—10, 15—9. Anne Page of Merion, top-seeded, also won her quarterfinal-round match, defeating Frances Elliott of Philadelphia Cricket, 15—9, 15—10, 15—12.

Center Becomes Captain

WASHINGTON, Penna., Jan. 11 (AP)—Anthony Paulekas Jr. '36, for two years varsity center, was named yesterday as captain of Washington and Jefferson College's first "simon-pure" football team. The appointment was made by the coach, Leroy Day. The former Washington High School player will lead the Presidents' first squad under the new policy that no subsidized athletes will be used. The last of the "scholarship" players that in former days made W. and J. a power in the land will graduate in June.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	13	2	6	48	42	26
Detroit	10	5	9	58	49	20
Windsor	9	3	10	46	47	18
Cleveland	9	0	10	43	55	18
Buffalo	9	3	10	49	48	18
Syracuse	7	1	12	46	54	14

(No points for ties.)

Result Jan. 10

Buffalo 1, Detroit 1, overtime.

Seeking New Restrictions Of Amateurs

U. S. L. T. A. Rule Committee to Recommend Three Changes to Code

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Committee recommendations drawing tighter the restrictions covering off-court activities of the amateurs and advising against any closer affiliation with the professionals will be presented to the United States Lawn Tennis Association general meeting in Cincinnati Feb. 9.

The recommendations were made public yesterday in the call for the annual meeting.

The amateur rule committee recommends three changes and one addition to the code, the latter the eight-weeks rule adopted last summer by the international federation. The changes bar acceptance of money for use or indorsement of equipment; reporting, either for the radio or newspaper, any tournament in which the player is competing, and the playing either in tournaments or exhibitions against professionals.

Eight-Weeks Rule

The eight-weeks rule, which probably will be hotly debated, bars a player from accepting expense money for tournament play covering more than eight weeks in any year. Davis Cup expeditions are exempted.

The trend against closer affiliation with the professionals is shown in the list of 20 proposed instructions for the delegate to the 1935 international federation meeting.

Although opposing the Austrian suggestion that the gates of member clubs be barred to all professional tournaments or exhibitions, the executive committee suggests the U. S. L. T. A. disapprove of any world professional championships under amateur auspices.

The executive committee also disapproves a suggested change in the international foot fault rule which would make it necessary to keep only one foot, instead of two, behind the base line while serving.

Proposed Changes

The four suggested changes in the amateur code:

Amend bylaws Art. 3, Sec. 5 to read as follows:

A person will be considered to have forfeited his amateur status:

4. By currently reporting for pay or for a consideration any tournament or match in which he participates as a competitor.

5. By knowingly playing in a tournament with or against any person other than an amateur or (where a charge is made for admission) by demonstrating the game in public or playing in a match with or against any person other than an amateur without the previous permission in writing of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, obtained by him through the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

6. By accepting money or gaining pecuniary advantage from (a) using the goods of a manufacturer, agent or merchant, or (b) permitting himself to be advertised as the user thereof.

Add Section 7 to read as follows:

A person may be declared ineligible to compete in tournaments or matches:

7. By receiving traveling and/or living expenses for a period of more than eight weeks in any one calendar year, including time spent in traveling, except when officially selected by the United States Lawn Tennis Association to represent it in a tournament or other competition, or except with the consent of the executive committee or a sub-committee designated or appointed by it, but this limitation, in so far as it applies to living expenses, shall not include any period during which the player receives hospitality at a private house.

Women Golf Champions to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 11—Women golf champions from 12 states constitute the early entry list for the first annual Women's Championship of Champions which will be played at the Hotel Charlotte Harbor course, Punta Gorda, Fla., Jan. 28 to Feb. 1, inclusive.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Another Season Starts

BIG BILL TILDEN and his troupe of professional tennis players started another season of indoor exhibition matches in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night, and, if we may judge from the number of spectators present, the enthusiasm they showed and the tennis played by the contestants, the 1935 swing around the circuit should prove to be fully as successful as that of 1934. Some 16,000 saw Wednesday's play, and they certainly saw some of the best indoor tennis ever displayed in the United States. In addition to this, they had a chance to see some of the most colorful players in the game, with Tilden and Lott leading the field in that respect. The addition of Lott and Stoefen this year should be just enough to keep interest keyed up in this style of tennis. So long as Tilden is able to play the tennis he showed at Madison Square Garden and one or two of the top ranking amateurs can be signed each year, indoor professional exhibitions are due to draw paying galleries. As we claimed some time ago, we do not believe that success will follow the staging of professional matches outdoors. The only answer to successful outdoor professional tennis is, in our opinion, the open tournament. There is still considerable opposition to such tournaments on the part of some of the amateur officials, but we feel quite sure that before many years the tennis professionals will be meeting the amateurs in the same way that the professional and amateur golfers meet.

* * *

May Be the Answer to Rough Hockey

With those who are in charge of professional hockey not appearing to be very serious in their efforts to keep excessive roughness out of their games, it may be that the real answer to this feature is to be found in the way Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, recently handled a case of excessive roughness. It seems that one, Joseph Devone, was alleged to have taken part in a fracas during a hockey game in the city league. It is reported that he appeared in police court charged with assault and occasioning actual bodily harm, and that he pleaded guilty. He was placed on a suspended sentence, with the stipulation that he must not play hockey for two years. We think that a few such sentences in professional hockey circles might go a long way toward stopping personal assaults.

* * *

What Has Become of the Baseball Holdout?

We are beginning to wonder what has become of the professional baseball holdout. Before this time in other years there have been reports about this or that player holding out against the terms which were or were to be offered him for the coming season; but to date we have not heard of a single one, and when it is recalled that among those already signed are the two Deans, Carl Hubbell, and a few other players of note, the situation becomes even more remarkable. After the Cardinals had won the World Series and the Deans had played such a big part in the series as well as the regular season, we were inclined to believe that "Dizzy" and "Daffy" would not put their signatures to their 1935 contracts without considerable dickering, and yet we learned that they were perfectly satisfied with the contracts offered them. The baseball players are evidently beginning to realize that they are being well paid for their services.

Intramural Program New at Ohio State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 11—One of the most elaborate intramural athletic programs in any college or university in the country is now in progress at Ohio State University.

Harold S. Wood, director of the department, estimates that by the close of the present college year more than 12,000 men and women, counting duplications, will have participated in the various sports offered. The enrollment at the university last term was 10,159, including 7287 men.

With football over, boxing, wrestling programs will continue for the next four weeks after which the campus championships will be decided. Basketball will run through the next two months to decide the titleholder. Other branches of sport will continue until the spring season.

College Swimming Result

New York 40, Fordham 31.

College Basketball Results

Ashland 52, Kenyon 35.
Baker 33, Warrenburg 29.
Centenary 39, Carbondale T. 38.
Denison 37, Wooster 35.
Georgetown 38, Morehead T. 13.
George Washington 43, C. C. N. Y. 33.
Gettysburg 38, St. Mary's 25.
Gustav Adolphus 31, Mankato T. 26.
Iowa S. T. 36, Luther 32.
Norwich 30, Boston 22.
Oswego 42, Queens 38.
Peru T. 33, Bethany 25.
St. Thomas 36, Penn A. C. 32.
Texas Christian 56, North Texas T. 17.
Villanova 19, Westchester S. T. 13.
West Virginia 41, Waynesburg 25.

Walker Chosen Captain

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 11 (AP)—James E. Walker '36, end from Holt, Ala., last night was elected captain of the 1935 Alabama football team at a banquet, during which the Crimson Tide received from Jack Rissman of Pasadena, Calif., the Rissman Trophy for its victory over Stanford in the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day. Riley Smith '36, quarterback from Greenville, Miss., was named alternate captain.

Amusements

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League Trusteeship Nears End, With Decision on Saar Voting Final Responsibility of Geneva

Plebiscite Commission Has Charge of Balloting, With U. S. Woman as Technical Adviser; Whatever Result, Preparations Have Been Careful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN—As the Saar votes on Sunday to decide whether it shall be German or French or retain the status quo, it is proper to inquire: What is the "status quo"? The status quo is the existing government of the Saar by a Commission of the League of Nations. At present the chairman of this Commission is Geoffrey G. Knox, an English official who has performed his duties unflinchingly, often in critical circumstances. In the early years there was a French chairman, who in the nature of the case was less disinterested.

However good or bad was the Commission it was necessarily unsatisfactory to the Saarlanders, because it was virtually a dictatorial body. The inhabitants were denied the right of self-government, which every people cherishes. The peacemakers at Versailles could doubtless show good reason for this arrangement, and the League is in no way responsible, but it is obvious that no self-respecting people could vote for the status quo if it meant that in perpetuity they were to be governed by "foreigners," and have no real say in their own affairs.

The French realized this point, which seemed to rule out the status quo. They asked for a definition of the status quo. If the phrase was to be taken literally, then it was absurd to expect anybody to vote for it. But might it not be taken merely in the sense of the continuance of the League regime, but with a special statute for the Saar which would restore to the inhabitants some popular rights? That is what they asked the Committee of Three, presided over by the Italian, Baron Pompeo Aloisi, and appointed to advise the League, to declare.

The Government

The Governing Commission began its functions in February of 1920. It has thus almost completed 15 years' rule. It is nominated by the Council of the League. It is composed of five members, i. e., a French member, a native of the territory, and three members belonging to three countries other than France or Germany. They are appointed for a year, but may be reappointed.

"The commission possesses within the territory all the powers of government that formerly belonged to the German Empire, Prussia and Bavaria," says the memorandum. "It appoints and dismisses officials, constitutes such administrative and representative bodies as it thinks fit, controls and operates railways, canals and other public services, administers justice, assures the protection abroad of the interests of the inhabitants, levies taxes and can decree new taxes and amend laws."

The French have had certain privileges. Since 1925 the territory has been under the French Customs Administration and since 1923 the French franc has been the only legal currency. The existing laws and regulations, the fiscal system and the courts of justice have been maintained, except where the Governing Commission found it necessary to make changes. Subject to the Commission's supervision, the inhabitants have retained their local assemblies, their religious liberties, their schools and their language.

Has Wide Powers

It is admitted in the League document that "the Governing Commission has thus possessed certain powers which exceed those of an ordinary constitutional government. But though it has not been answerable to the population, it is responsible to the League of Nations, and has had to submit quarterly reports for the information of the Council."

Some show of "consultation" of the inhabitants was nevertheless deemed advisable, and since 1922 an Advisory Council of 30 representatives, elected by the people, has been established. There was also set up a small technical committee of eight members. The "right of petition" was likewise allowed. But quite clearly there has been no popular control. The Commission alone decides, and, as it decides by majority vote, in the event of a deadlock the Chairman is supreme.

It could thus hardly be anticipated that the status quo would be accepted unless it was explained that the status quo did not really mean the status quo. Baron Aloisi, in reporting to the Council last December, declined to lay down in advance the possible Constitution of the Saar if it perchance voted for the so-called status quo. He plainly observed that "before the plebiscite takes place, the definition of the regime cannot be considered except as an elucidation of the legal nature of the alternative referred to under the description 'maintenance of the regime established by the present Treaty.'"

Sovereignty

Hitherto the League has been merely a trustee for the exercise of the "government of the territory." The legal effect of the decision in favor of the maintenance of the régime established by the Treaty would be "to assign to the League the sovereignty over the whole or part of the territory. This would have the consequence of modifying the legal title in virtue of which the League would thenceforward govern the territory."

This means, it is to be presumed, that the League can, if it ceases to be a trustee and becomes a sovereign, grant a more popular constitution to the Saarlanders.

Another matter arises, to which, at one time, the anti-German propagandists attached much importance. Was it to be understood that the vote would be final? Or could there be a second plebiscite? The French, when Louis Barthou was at the Foreign Office, were anxious to promise the Saarlanders a later opportunity of voting for Germany if they would only at this time vote against Germany. Anybody who disliked the Hitler régime in Germany could vote accordingly without forfeiting his right of voting at a subsequent date for the successor of the Hitler régime.

Baron Aloisi bravely tackled the conundrum, and in vague language tried to help the French. He could not say there would be a second plebiscite, but he could say that since the League, in the event of the so-called status quo being confirmed, became a sovereign power, it could, if it pleased, meet the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed in the future. It would be the duty of the League "to take appropriate steps to adapt the régime definitely adopted to the permanent welfare of the territory and the general interest." Inasmuch as, in this hypothesis, the League of Nations would become the titular sovereign of the territory, it would also follow that "in the future it would have power to dispose of its sovereignty to such extent as might be compatible with the provisions of the Treaty, and in conformity with the principles on the basis of which the sovereignty over the territory has been conferred upon it and must be exercised."

The Saarlanders realize that the vote must be taken as final. To see in this phraseology the hope of a second plebiscite is to deceive oneself.

Thorough Preparations

Everything is in readiness for the plebiscite to be held Sunday. The preparations have been thorough. Though the number of inhabitants who will vote is only between 500,000 and 600,000—those who were resident in the Saar 15 years ago and are now grownup—and the poll would thus seem easy to any experienced polling officer, the greatest precautions have had to be taken, and the arrangements considered in the last detail, because of the international character and consequences of this popular consultation.

The terms of the Treaty which order this plebiscite are: "A vote will take place by communes or districts on the three following alternatives: (a) maintenance of the regime established by the present Treaty and by this Annex; (b) union with France; (c) union with Germany. All persons without distinction of sex, more than 20 years old at the date of voting, resident in the territory at the date of signature of the present Treaty, will have the right to vote. The other conditions, methods and the date of voting shall be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations in such a way as to secure the freedom, secrecy and trustworthiness of the voting."

The technical arrangements are all that can be wished; and after somewhat persistent and strenuous representations by President Geoffrey Knox the Council persuaded, as has been recorded, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and Holland, to send troops for the period preceding and following the poll.

At the same time the French and German Governments agreed that the aid of the Permanent Arbitration Court at The Hague might be invoked on matters of interpretation; and that a Plebiscite Court in the Saar should consider any complaint of persecution, pressure, discrimination, for a year after the vote.

It is not the Governing Commission which has organized the plebiscite. It is a special body, known as the Plebiscite Commission, composed of three members and an expert. There were appointed Victor Henry (Swiss), Daniel de Jongh (Dutch) and Alan Rohde (Swedish), with Miss Sarah Wambaugh (United States) as technical adviser.

It was decided that the results of the voting shall be determined by unions of communes (Bürgermeisterein) or in the case of communes not forming part of any union, by communes. Each union of communes and each commune which does not form part of a union will constitute a voting area. In each of the areas thus set up the voting will be calculated separately.

In each of the eight districts a bureau of non-native officials has been established, and in each of the 83 voting areas a committee presided over by a neutral person compiled the registers. A large number of voting offices were opened, in which were two official tellers and two assistants, with a neutral chairman.

It was, of course, suggested by all the opponents of the German cause that the registers were "faked."

Obviously a charge of inaccurate lists would be a grave charge against the Plebiscite Commission and its bodies.

When the provisional lists were posted they showed 532,740 voters resident in the territory and 55,794 abroad. No fewer than 107,145 claims, alterations or protests were received. Many of them were simply concerned with mistakes of spelling and with duplication of names. In point of fact there were far more omissions than additions, as was indeed to be expected in the circumstances. Out of 32,854 additional names sent in, 18,540 were allowed. But out of 46,083 appeals for deletion only 7217 were allowed. There were few instances of willful falsification on either side. The technical work, according to the Commission, was correctly and conscientiously performed.

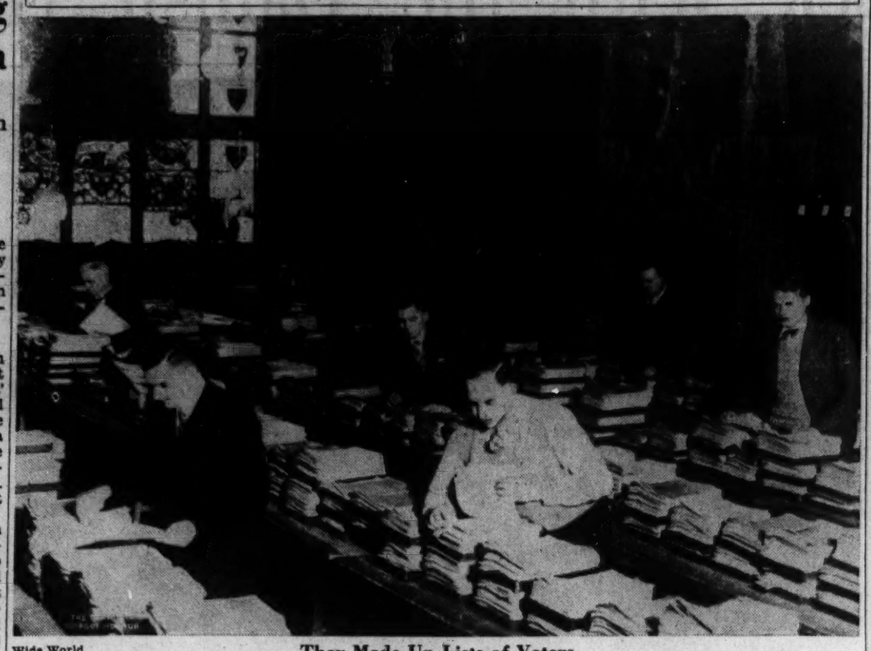
A Supreme Plebiscite Court and eight District Tribunals have been set up, with jurisdiction in disputes concerning the validity of the voting; offenses covered by the Plebiscite regulations; and breaches of ordinary criminal law, in so far as they are connected with the purpose of the Plebiscite, committed before, during and after the Plebiscite proceedings.

The president of the Supreme Plebiscite Court is Bindo Galli (Italian) and other members are James Creed Meredith (Irish) and Dr Giuseppe Marini (Italian). There are six other judges and an Examining Magistrate, a Public Prosecutor, two assistants and the registrars. All these, together with the judges of the district tribunals, were appointed by the President-in-Office of the Council, after consulting his colleges, and on the proposal of the Council's Committee. The judges of all these courts know German, are strangers to the territory, and are not nationals of either of the states interested in the Plebiscite.

The Supreme Court and the eight District Tribunals began their duties in September. The Supreme Plebiscite Tribunal will remain in office during a transitional period of one year from the date of the definitive régime.

It will be seen that, however the voting goes, the proceedings have been conducted with the utmost care and fairness.

Preparing for Saar Plebiscite



Wide World

They Made Up Lists of Voters

A View of the Interior of Saarbrücken Town Hall Where Officials Are Seen Classifying and Arranging the Records to Determine Who Is Eligible to Vote.

Ten New Relief Projects Lift California Pay Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Alameda County pay roll totals will be increased by $244,059 as a result of a recent expansion of activities by the SERA here. Roy W. Pilling, assistant administrator, announces 10 new projects and additional appropriations for 13 others already underway and which were due to expire shortly.

The former will furnish employment for 402 persons, who will earn $129,704; and the latter will continue the employment of 440, at a wage cost of $114,355. The new enterprises will consist of various street improvement jobs and other work designed to enhance the landscape beauties of the county communities.

British Firm Gives Strip of Dovedale To National Trust

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Industry is often criticized for spoiling the countryside, but the people of Britain have to thank an industrial firm for the preservation of yet another strip of the beautiful Dovedale County in the Peak district of Derbyshire.

The National Trust has announced here that it has received a gift of 30 acres of land on the east side of the upper Dovedale from Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. This is said to be the first gift of land to the nation from an industrial undertaking.

The National Trust declares its hope that other firms, which own beautiful or historic land, will take an example from this lead.

Dovedale, one of the most glorious valleys in the whole of Britain, is rich in historical associations. Neolithic and Bronze Age man has written his history there in tumuli and burial cists. The Romans visited the upper valley and left many evidences of their occupation.

It is hoped by many that this latest gift, and the previous gift by Mr. Robert McDougall of Fishpond Plantation adjoining it, will prompt others to help acquire the whole of Dovedale as a national park.

London Plans Flats At Moderate Rents

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A large block of centrally heated "luxury" flats intended for those who earn incomes ranging from £200 to £400 a year, are to be built in Marylebone here.

The building will have a large swimming pool, a restaurant, and a dance hall, and will contain 800 flats. It will be erected at a cost of £400,000. The rents will range from £70 a year to £180, with accommodation from one room, kitchen and bathroom to five rooms, kitchen and bathroom.

The rents will enable the flats to be occupied by many who have previously had little opportunity of savoring the wonders of modern building. Skilled artisans, clerks, bus-drivers and similar wage-earners, for the most part earn sufficient to obtain a flat in such a block.

Anglo-Indian Pact Gives Protection To Cotton Trade

Agreement Aims at Foreign Competition, Notably From Japanese

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 10—Preferential treatment for British cotton manufactures and iron and steel goods imported into India is provided in the trade agreement published here tonight.

This agreement, which has just been signed by the British and Indian Governments, supplements that made in Ottawa in 1932. It is designed to favor mutual interchange of raw materials from India with manufactured goods from Britain while leaving the Government of India free to protect its own industries effectually against competition from other countries.

The chief foreign competition here aimed at, the Monitor understands, is that from Japan, which has almost ruined many once flourishing Indian cotton mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Nagpur.

Increased use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom has for years been discussed between the two governments. Improvement in Indian cotton growing brought the promise that the United Kingdom would do all possible to encourage its use by Lancashire spinners. For the last two years there was a definite trend toward larger proportion of Lancashire's requirements being drawn from India.

By the agreement reached in August, 1932, between the United Kingdom and India at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, the United Kingdom continued to give free entry to all Indian goods within the scope of the general 10 per cent duty. By the import duties act of 1932 a general duty of 10 per cent was imposed on all imports to the United Kingdom with the exception of certain foodstuffs and raw materials.

Airship Lines Pay, Hollander Concludes After 74 Graf Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Air lines run with dirigibles for the carrying of passengers and mail can be made a paying proposition, it has been concluded by J. E. van Tijen, representative of the Dutch dirigible study syndicate, who acted as a member of the crew on 74 voyages of Graf Zeppelin.

According to calculations by the Dutch syndicate, based on the Graf Zeppelin's running, the 9000-mile trip from Amsterdam to Batavia could be made nonstop in four and a half days by a dirigible carrying 50 passengers in perfect comfort.

Such a trip would cost 46,475 florins, about $31,000. A journey from New York to Batavia via Barcelona could be completed in 10 days, costing about 60,000 florins, $40,000. The fares would be only slightly more than the first class cabin on ocean liners, it is calculated.

France Launches Modified NRA Plan To Boost Recovery

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—A bill described as "a modified American NRA plan," was introduced by the Government into the Chamber of Deputies yesterday in an effort to make French industry adjust its production to emergency conditions

Paul Marchandeau, Minister of Commerce, compared the bill with the recovery efforts of the Roosevelt Administration in the United States and said it was intended to enforce on all members of the sorely suffering French industries measures which had been agreed upon by a majority of the firms in those industries.

The emergency agreements by individual industries, he declared, were "important to national economy" and would be established for a limited time, the Government making them obligatory after they were promulgated by a majority.

The agreements, he said, may restrict or completely halt production, adapt it to the foreign and domestic markets, limit working hours, provide for the storage of merchandise, impose "professional taxes," and issue "professional loans to satisfy professions' essential needs."

The Government is to set up an arbitration board, composed of "high personalities in the economic world," enforce agreements, settle disputes and protect "the general interests, particularly those of consumers and workers."

The measure stipulates that industries may be called upon "to re-employ workers in similar enterprises, to contribute to their professional re-education, or to share unemployment relief funds."

Industries neglecting to readjust themselves would be "impelled" to do so by a special board of "business experts."

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81x108	Sheets	4.25	3.50
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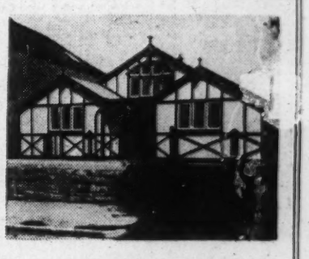

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Around the Clock With the Danish Housewife

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Where Home Is a Busy Place

Attending to Marketing, Children, Social Work, Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

THE RAAdhus clock chimes eight. Already many a Danish housewife is to be seen with basket or bag bustling round the Gronorvet, the open air vegetable market in Copenhagen. Sometimes her house-assistant accompanies her to help to carry the purchases.

"Here, little Fru," wheedles a market woman, "this is what you want! Fine, hard fresh cucumbers, plucked this morning! Fresh potatoes, 10 pounds for a kroner." It is a picturesque scene, for the women vendors still wear the Amager dress as it was worn in the sixteenth century in the days of Christian IV. But there is no time to linger, and in any case it is an everyday sight for Copenhageners.

Early as it is, boys and girls have already started for school, for they must be there by 8 o'clock winter and summer. There are also many kindergartens for children up to six years of age, for the Danish woman does not usually keep a nurse unless she belongs to a wealthy family. Many mothers take a practical interest in the school life of their children, for help is frequently needed with home work, of which there is much in the Danish curriculum. If a parent is unable to assist ("read with" as it is termed), sometimes a home work class is formed by an elder pupil who charges a small monthly fee in return for an hour or two's help during the late afternoon.

Before the children start for school, lunch has been prepared for each and tied up in neat packets. This is not a toilsome business, for everything can be bought ready cooked at a "charcuterie" (cold food store). Small dishes can be purchased for a hot meat course, if a larger lunch is required. Here is a row of multicolored salads, including the famous "sild salad" of a fine magenta shade. It is of exactly the right consistency to spread on a half slice of the well-known rye bread. In fact, every meat or fish portion required is cut by machinery to exactly the right width and length to make the "smorbrod" (literally a single slice of bread with something on it).

Noon is the lunch hour in the city and at 2 o'clock the children return from school when they are usually served a light meal. The two-course dinner is not served until 5 o'clock when the father of the family returns.

National Dishes

A high standard of culinary skill is maintained both in homes and restaurants. Girls, as a rule, are fond of cooking, and it is customary for them before marriage to take a housewifery course at one of the many schools. A Dane is something of an epicure, and an Englishwoman who served boiled potatoes with stewed chicken was afterward told that in Denmark this was never done, "snitter" (small squares of pastry) taking their place. There are a few national dishes which can only be served in Denmark or in countries where the particular ingredients are obtainable. One such is "Ollebrod," which is often served on Saturday. But this relish requires Danish taste for full appreciation.

The modern Danish home is less heavily furnished than those of a few years ago. In every house one feature is constant. In a corner of the sitting or drawing-room there is a lounge before which an oval table is placed and two or three chairs are set on either side. This is the place of assembly for the afternoon or evening coffee, the favorite beverage of the country. The walls of the room are a dark hue, and are hung with heavily framed oil paintings, often family portraits. Verandahs are popular, and many of the new apartment blocks have "banke-balkon" upon which Mrs. Dane can beat the feather beds to her heart's content.

Family Gatherings

Villas often have two balconies, one of which is used for family gatherings in the afternoon or evening. Another feature peculiar to the Danish house is that all rooms on the ground floor open one out on the other. This is convenient for the large parties and birthday gatherings which are so often given, for the assembled guests can circulate from one room to another.

The kitchen, often tiled half way up the walls, is conveniently fitted with gas rings and a portable oven. The favorite blue porcelain of the country is placed in a rack on one side so that it can be easily reached, and there is usually abundant hot and cold water for washing up, as almost every modern flat or villa is centrally heated. The iron gryder and coffee pot are considered indispensable, and a machine is used for cutting the rye bread which every household uses.

Although a Danish woman is devoted to her household, often on Sunday she leaves her culinary cares behind and becomes one of the great exodus going somewhere by bicycle or street car, motor car or train. Neatly made little parcels of lunch are carried by all.

Active Social Workers

Danish women are active social workers and extensive work has been done by them for the protection of children in unfortunate circumstances. Boards of Guardians always include some women members. These boards have the power to remove children from undesirable homes and place them in an institution. It was largely through the work of women that a law was passed in 1913 making provision for children of widowed mothers. This law was recently amended to include orphaned children as well. The number of widows receiving state aid is 7600, with about 15,200 children. A Danish woman has many opportunities to help in the affairs of her country, and she was among the first to be given the right of ballot. The more popular professions among women are those of dentists, doctors, chemists, factory inspectors and even engineers. Lectureships at the university are open to women equally with men. These posts are not often held by married women, and when they are, they are usually filled by women working with their husbands.

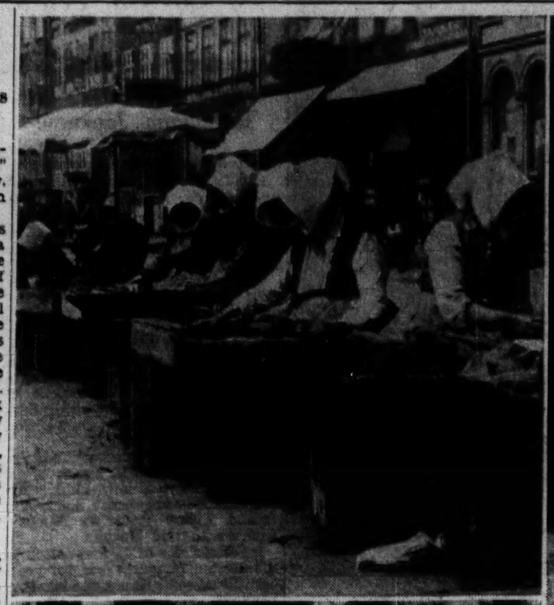
In Rural Sections

On farms and small holdings women do their share in clearing the land. Their houses are as spotless as those of the city woman. They are early risers, especially where there are "Karls" to be given their breakfast, for the farmer begins work at 7 a. m. and ends at 4:30 p. m. From the crown of her head to her neat hands and feet a farmer's wife is a capable and contented woman. If the farm is a large one the wife will have help in the house, but small holders are thrifty and hard working. School vans call for the children, or perhaps they walk or cycle some distance to school.

At the farmer's dinner table the farm hands eat the same food as the master of the house, the only difference being that he has his hot dish in the evening instead of middleday. The men are served in their own room, the dishes being passed through a service hatch from the kitchen. By 6:30 the dishes are washed and the kitchen is ready for the next day's work.

On some farms the milkmen begin work at 4 in the morning in order to have the churns ready for the Co-operative Dairy Company's van. Grooming the cow is the next care, and the farmer employs a man to brush and comb them. As many as 200 cows may pass through his hands daily between 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. Where there are fewer cows this work is often done by women.

The country woman, like her city sister, loves music. A radio is likely to be found in every house, and while the mending is being done it is turned on. The Danish family circle is generally a large one with guests often present and a feeling of hospitality. Tea is often served at 9:00 in the evening, together with small cakes, homemade, or bought at a near-by bakery.



Upper Left: By Will F. Taylor, London. Upper Center and Lower Right: By Jonals Co., Copenhagen. Upper Right: Publishers'. Lower Left: © E. M. Newman From Publishers'. Lower Center: By E. Koefoed, Copenhagen

Upper Row, Left—A Corner of the Fish Market on the Gammel Strand, Copenhagen. Center—Peasant Girl on Gaard (Farm) Ready to Milk the Cows. Right—Cycling Is Popular in Denmark. This Is One of the Streets in Copenhagen Which Has Special Cycle Paths. Lower Row, Left—These Little Girls of Schleswig-Holstein Have Live Dolls to Mother. Center—A Villa With a Balcony on Which Mrs. Dane Can Beat Her Feather Beds. Right—Girls Sowing Seed in Jutland. The Landscape Is Typical of This Part of Denmark. The Plantations of Fir Are Used to Break the West Winds and Sea Fogs.

Five Danish Recipes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

Quince Bread

The use of the quince as a candy, or candied fruit to be served with the afternoon tea or coffee, is popular in Denmark at Christmas season. The astringency of the fruit is fully appreciated in the following recipe:

Pare the quinces and boil slowly till they will mash and pass through a sieve. Weigh the pulp, and to every pound allow

1 pound sugar. Boil till the whole will jelly. Turn on to well-oiled dishes, allowing the thickness of ½ inch to each dish of jelly. Keep in a dry place for 14 days, then cut into 1½ inch squares. Sprinkle with sugar. Pack with a layer of grease-proof paper between.

Honey Cake

Honey cake is a great favorite, and is often iced with chocolate icing, or baked as a layer cake in two forms, a jelly or cream filling being used. The following recipe may be used for a large cake, or in half quantities as a layer cake:

Place in an iron saucepan
½ pound honey
2 ounces butter
2 ounces sugar
½ teaspoon baking soda.
A little cinnamon and cloves. Heat until it boils. When cold, or almost cold, add 3 well beaten eggs and
10 ounces of flour, sifted. Place the mixture in a well-greased form and bake ¾ to 1 hour.

Danish Tea Rusks

Take
3 pounds flour and
1 pound butter. Rub together with the tips of the fingers till the butter is dissolved. Add
½ pound sugar and
2 teaspoons baking powder. Moisten with
¼ pint milk or thereabout. The mixture must be stiff enough to form into small balls from as much as can be taken on a teaspoon. Place on greased tins and bake. Split open and return to oven after first baking.

Danish Sand Cake

Beat well the yolks of
4 eggs. Add
6 ounces sugar. Beat
½ pound margarine or butter to a cream. Add beaten egg and sugar. Sift together
½ pound flour and
1 teaspoon baking powder. Add
1 teaspoonful vanilla essence to first mixture. Beat egg whites to a stiff consistency. Mix whole together and continue beating for 10 minutes. Bake one hour.

Danish Fruit Muffins

Take
6 ounces flour and mix well with
1½ ounces cornflour. Rub with the tips of fingers into flour
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
Add
½ teaspoon baking powder and
1 tablespoon sugar. Beat
1 egg and add
2 tablespoons milk, or a little more if necessary to mix the whole to the consistency of a thick cream. Pour into individual muffin tins a little of the mixture. Add preserved cherries, gooseberries, plums, pineapple or apple cut in pieces. Pour a little more of the mixture over the fruit. Bake 15 to 20 minutes in an oven 350 to 400 degrees F. Serve hot with butter as a dessert.

Pennsylvania Potatoes

When you don't just know what to have for luncheon or the evening meal, try Pennsylvania potatoes.

Prepare and slice potatoes lengthwise just as you would for French frying. Let stand in cold water an hour or so, then drain and dry on a clean towel. Also prepare as many onions, slicing them so they will be in rings. There should be about half of each.

Put frying fat—bacon fat or lard—into a deep spider or skillet, and when hot, drop in potatoes and onions. Keep watch so neither will scorch, turning frequently. When the potatoes and onions begin to show a rich, light golden brown color, add a couple of tablespoons of hot water. This prevents onions and potatoes from scorching or from acquiring a hardened exterior. They will soon be tender and flavory, and neither onions nor potatoes will be greasy.

Lift out with a wire or perforated spoon, sprinkle with salt, dry off in the oven a couple of minutes, and serve very hot. This is a change from the regulation French fried potatoes, and also from straight fried onions.

If it is desirable to serve meat, it may be steak with a border of the potatoes and onions, or hamburg steak may be patted into small steaks and fried or broiled, no seasoning being added until the meat is nearly done. Then sprinkle with salt, and lightly with pepper. Remove to a hot platter, dot with bits of butter, and set in the oven until the butter melts. Serve at once, using the border of the hot fried potatoes and onions.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

New Use for Top of Pyrex Dish

When making hashed brown potatoes use the top of a pyrex baking dish to cover the potatoes. In this way one can watch the potatoes brown and remove the cover when it is time to turn them with a spatula. Place the cover down again and brown them on the other side over a low flame.

Uses for Wrapping Paper

Buy at a local store or keep on hand clean sheets of large size wrapping paper to use not only for wrapping but for rolling out pie dough and absorbing the grease from all deep fat-fried foods. For the pie dough keep on hand four thumb tacks to hold the paper flat and in place. The paper should be cut into sizes most convenient but remember to leave sheets for wrapping large bundles.

Mrs. S. W., Iowa

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Hand-Woven Materials From Dog Combings

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

SCOTTISH folk are wise folk, and when I saw my friend, who lives north of the Tweed, collecting the combings after grooming her bobtail sheep dog, and adding them to the contents of a large bag, I was not surprised, for I knew there must be some good reason behind it all.

"Gloves," she said, anticipating my question. "The combings have already supplied me with three winter pairs." And going into the house she took the warmest, softest gloves imaginable from a drawer.

The other day I came across a Somersetshire weaver who not only makes gloves from the hair of pet dogs, but scarves, waistcoats, suits and evening wraps as well.

"It seems strange how few people think of saving the combings," Miss Louisa Grayson said, while showing me patterns of the different kinds of hair she and her assistants make up. "Feel how soft this is," and she handed me a scarf that might easily have been woven from angora wool. "The daily brushing and combing of a lovely little Peke made that," she said, adding by way of contrast that she had just been asked to weave a scarf from the hair of a favorite Irish deerhound.

From French Poodles

"A lady who has three French poodles asked me if I thought it would be possible to weave the combings into a coat and skirt for herself," Miss Grayson said, "and seemed surprised when I told her how easily it could be done provided she supplied me with sufficient material. Those French poodles gave their mistress a most attractive costume."

Miss Grayson went on to tell of a man's suit she had made from the combings of three bobtail sheep dogs, and how a chow not only provided his master with a waistcoat, but his mistress with a scarf.

"Perhaps the most interesting order I ever undertook," she said, "was to weave an evening wrap from the hair of Samoyede puppies, the direct descendants of dogs Scott took with him on his antarctic expedition. The beautiful white hair was woven on a silk warp and the result was most successful."

Named Pieces

The spinning and weaving of pet dogs' hair is, however, only one feature of Miss Grayson's work. In her workshops, where the whole process from the fleece and flax to the finished web is carried through, tweeds of all weights, materials in silk and wool, linen, curtains and furniture coverings are made. Like all true artists Miss Grayson loves the material she produces, and maintains that many of the pieces come from the frames with names that indicate their character.

"When we made this suiting," she said, unfolding a length of cloth in which the many different threads blended together to form a mixture of delightfully quiet colorings, "we knew instinctively that it's name was 'Whispering Cheque'; and how could anyone have doubted that this motor rug, which is as light as it is warm and cozy, was called 'Family Friend'!"

Studying the Labels

Adventures in Home Making

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a little implement hidden away in your kitchen table drawer which would surprise your great-grandmother almost as much as would the light which floods your rooms in response to a slight pressure of your finger to a switch on the wall, the ease with which you talk to a distant friend over the telephone, or the music which drifts into your home from no apparent source. That little implement is a can opener.

This little piece of equipment was used by the American people, according to published statistics, about 7,200,000,000 times during the year 1931, which was said to be a bad year for the canning industry. That makes about 58 cans per person opened in a year when the canning business was at low ebb.

Before you opened your share of this enormous number of cans—and remember that does not include those into which you sealed products from your own garden—how much did you know about the quality of the food you would find in the cans? Not very much, unless you are an exception to most women who buy and serve canned foods.

Last May President Roosevelt issued an executive order for the canning industry to designate a committee whose membership should be subject to the approval of the NRA administrator, and who should co-operate with the administrator in the formation of standards of quality for canned goods. The committee was to report within 90 days. On June 28 a report was handed to Armin W. Riley, administrator of the foods division of the NRA. The report was not accepted. Another committee made a study and reported Sept. 26. That report has not been accepted.

Leaders in the canning industry agree that the consumer has every right to know what she is buying when she pays for a can of food. The only question seems to be what the purchaser wants to know and how best to convey that information to her.

Mr. R. L. Duffee, in a recent magazine article, says, "It is really up to the housewife to decide the question of labeling. If she is satisfied with 'descriptive labeling' that is what she will get. If she wants government grade labels she will get them."

It would require some thinking on the part of most of us to tell just how we choose our canned goods. Do we just order "a can of your best peas," and leave the decision as to what is "best" to the grocer, or do we have a certain brand name with which we have become familiar and which has always pleased us?

What do we know about the A B C regulations which are being considered, and would we always be sure of getting A grade from every concern so marking their labels, or would there be ways by which one concern that had an established reputation to maintain would grade some goods B or C when a less honest concern might place theirs of the same quality in the A class, and thus undersell the honest manufacturer?

Do we want recipes on the labels, or would we rather have that space given to information as to type, grade and quality of the goods? Can we not find recipes in abundance in our favorite magazines and newspapers?

If there were some definite information on the outside of the cans of food we buy, would we read it?

This is a matter of concern to every homemaker. The NRA has issued Supplement No. 2, Bulletin 3, of the consumers' division of the National Emergency Council. It gives up-to-the-minute news about labeling practices—at least up to some minute in last October, which is when it was published. This bulletin is free to those who care to write for it. Address NRA Publications Department, Washington, D. C.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Fried Mush, Latin Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santurce, P. R.

Do you like fried corn meal mush? It is a nuisance boiling the corn meal, letting it cool and set, then going through the business of cutting and frying it. The Puerto Ricans have an easier method. They take a cup of corn meal, pour three fourths of a cup of boiling water over it and stir in a heaping teaspoonful of butter. The batter is molded into patties. Drop them into a skillet in which two tablespoons of cooking fat is smoking hot, and brown. This will make six patties.

(Mrs.) M. S.

Drawn by E. L. Eveleth

Wooden Dishes and Appropriate Linens

So many wooden dishes are now available that a table could be set entirely with them if desired. They are particularly interesting, however, for informal luncheons, suppers and for fruit and salad courses. Single pieces or sets of plates combine well with old pewter and with pottery ware. Peasant linens are attractive with them. If one's setting is modern, the beautifully grained woods accord with many of the newer textiles and prints in fabrics, and make a delightful contrast with metals. The wooden pieces here shown are treated with oils, and finely finished and polished. Shown by R. H. Stearns Company, Boston.

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Written by Mrs. F. A. Buda, 1417 Ninth St., Lorain, Ohio

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A Pictorial Saga of the Sea

THE Aran Islands, as all the world is beginning to know, are three small islands a few miles off the west coast of Ireland: Inishmore, Great Island; Inishmaan, Middle Island; and Inisheer, Western Island, a puzzling name, perhaps a later term given to what is actually the most eastern of the islands by the people of Galway, to whom it would be western. Scholars in the Irish language and readers of Synge's plays and memoirs have long known of these islands, and tourists go there in annually increasing numbers to see what Celtic Irishmen call the real Ireland; for Aran is the unofficial capital of Gaelic Ireland.

Aran is a land of rock, wind, and sea. Except for a few wind-swept sycamores on Inishmore, there are no trees and soil is scarce and thin. Across this limestone landscape sweep the sea and the wind. Days of never-ceasing wind, wave, and mist alternate with days when the sun sparkles on stone and the highest mountain range in all Ireland stands out clear to the north in successive heights, the peaked Twelve Pins, majestic Mweelrea, legended Croagh Patrick. Here is no lush land of luxuriant tree and thick turf; the beauty of these islands is severe and monumental, a land blown clean by the wind, mournful under cloud-filtered light, plaintiff with the cries of the gray seabirds.

* * *

ON THESE ISLANDS live a simple, passionate people whose lives, unpadded by the luxuries of industrialism, are one long struggle with poor croppings and voracious seas. Their dress is brave with home-dyed flannel; and all wear the moccasinlike *pampooties* which, like the sandal, breed a proud walk and a noble carriage. Their language is for the most part the soft Gaelic speech, and their English, when they speak it, is influenced and modified by the Gaelic. Their diet is simple—bread, tea, potatoes, and fish. Synge loved this land and its people, among whom he lived for a year. Their life answered his love of exultation and extravagance, life lived vividly, and out of it he made his plays. And these islands have borne and sent forth a voice of their own, for Liam O'Flaherty was born on Inishmore, and he has written beautifully of the land out of which he came, as Maurice O'Sullivan has expressed the life of the Blasket Islands, south of Aran, off the coast of Kerry.

* * *

OUT OF THIS place and its people Robert Flaherty has created a beautiful motion picture, in which, as in Synge's *Riders to the Sea*, the sea is the main character. Thunderous seas, behind them the thrust and drive of three thousand miles of the wide Atlantic, crash on the cliffs of these small islands, leaping up in mist-sprayed bravuras of almost unbelievable height. Almost demonically, the white-maned seas race in flood, searching out every crevice of the coast to retire in ebb, gluttonous of all they have seized in their inward rush. Skillfully the photography accents the dominance of air and sea in these islands; for all the pictures of both sea and people minimize the foreground, casting both before a sharp horizon to stand out boldly against the sky.

Yet there is much that the picture does not show us: the stir of the friendly village; the young people, gay in their dyed flannels, dancing in their cottages or at the crossroad; the islanders on their reverent way to church of a Sunday morning; a self-sufficient cottage, with its near-by patch of tillage, tucked in a fold of the hills; the *shanachie* telling his story to eyes that shine with the love of eloquent speech; peasants moving through the ruins of the sixth century churches with which the islands are crowded, walking the very ground trodden by St. Enda and the fiery St. Columba. For not for nothing was Aran once called Aran of the Saints. And beside the crumbling monuments of Christianity in its dewy dawn stand remnants of the pre-Celtic peoples who once inhabited these islands—Dun Angus on Inishmore and Dun Conor on Inishmaan—to mention only two of the stone strongholds left by these pre-historic peoples whose monuments are also to be seen in the gentle valley of the Boyne.

* * *

IT IS A pity that all this and much more has been omitted; for the picture, beautiful as it is, is a little monotonous with sea and one woman treading the heights, a creel of seaweed on her shoulders, and one boy fishing over the cliffs. Had the picture showed us more of the precious and precarious security which these Aran Islanders have wrested from the sea, we would have felt all the more the power and passion of that sea. *Man of Aran* is a pictorial saga of the sea, but it is after all the human lives and struggles on its shores that give the sea its significance.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

Tasmania the Remote

AS WE searched further, Tasmania seemed to us like a sort of island Wales with greater, wilder mountains. Hobart, a sort of democratic sea resort, with rare setting of water and mountain.

There was little about the place to speak of Art, Science, Literature, Style, Breeding—nothing, in fact, of the aristocracies. Its air was more suburban than urban. . . .

The farm had many beauties. My mother, to whom it belonged, would have no timber cut except above the kilns, where it was unseen. Round the fields were massed the glistening gums, throwing deep shades, for they were full of leaf. Wattles also, thick with gold. There was dignity in the woods. The graceful trees had presences, standing for more than the servile ranks of plantations. In the spring they feathered up into every hue of umber and amber, of beetroot and cucumber green. Their graceful branches of lemon-yellow dropped loopings of dull red, tawny bark.

For long years afterwards the dense leafage of our farm showed far off across the country, contrasting with the bald tiers behind, denuded of timber. Trees, to the natives, were just firewood or weeds, cumbering the ground, and so doomed to a wholesale destruction as far as time and money allowed. . . .

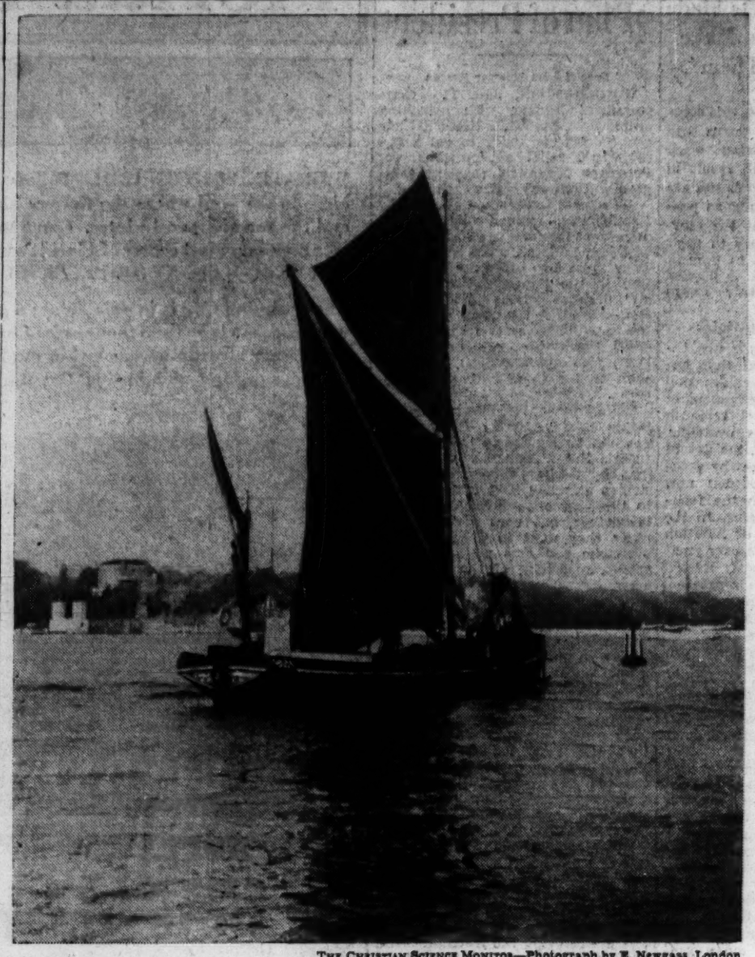
Every now and then someone from the Old Country sought us out. It seemed incredible to see one of the old friends, clothed and in his European mind, standing with a delicate wife on the irregular doorstep. His drooping dundreary whiskers and enlarging eyes spoke his feelings as he greeted my father and mother.

"You! Here!" was all he could get out.

We, who had eaten the left-hand side of the mushroom and, by now, understood rabbit-holes, were vastly amused. Not having artistic temperaments, these dear people did not see any compensations in our surroundings. Nor would they have had the resources within themselves to create an oasis in a desert. This my mother was able to do for us with her art and music.

Yes! The music. She would say, "If I am no cook, at any rate I can give you spiritual food." At night the majesty and pathos of Beethoven rolled down to the Black Snake Road, arresting passers-by. Nothing was missing, from Bach to Chopin and Schubert. Those boxfuls of music supplied the endless variety. Saturated with opera from childhood, she could satisfy even my father's sister, with whom music was a gift. Friendships with Liszt, and the Baches (who brought him to England); with Madame Schumann and many others, had lain on that side. . . .

My father's refuge was in books. He could escape in them temporarily from all that was alien, to everything that appealed. While my mother lived largely among the natural beauties about her, comparing them with those of memory, he, by his absorption, seemed to be dwelling more exclusively in England and France.—FRANK PENN-SMITH, in "The Unexpected." (London: Cape.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by E. Newgass, London
A THAMES BARGE

A THAMES barge, like the thorough Cockney that she is, can buffet her way unperturbed through the short seas of the Thames estuary of which sightlier craft might make heavy weather. As ubiquitous as the London sparrow, her like is to be met with as far afield as Cherbourg in France, the Cornish River Fal or Poole Harbor, Dorset, at which latter spot this picture of a sea-going topsail type of barge was secured.

All up and down the Thames itself are to be seen small fleets of these craft tacking their way from side to side of the river, or lying at anchor waiting to discharge or load up cargoes of coal, bricks, cement, or whatever it may be. Very smart many of these barges look with tan mainsails neatly brailed up, a method of furling them against the mast that saves lowering them. Indeed by means of this and other labor-saving devices, these apparently unwieldy vessels can be, and usually are, manned by just two men, even to the lowering of the heavy mast when negotiating bridges. As familiar with their home waters as with the proverbial palms of their hands, these fellows know almost to an inch how close inshore they can safely sail in order to cheat the tide or carry a slant of wind. Even should they occasionally get stuck on the mud, barges have the advantage of their flat bottoms to enable them to take the ground with impunity, a circumstance that stands them in good stead on many occasions.

Though the word barge is a variation of "bark," it is to the shallow Dutch waters that this flat-bottomed type of boat probably owes itself. The first English royal yacht was a Dutch boat presented by the Dutch East India Company to King Charles the Second, and was the first yacht known in England. The word yacht is of Dutch origin, being derived—via jaght, a pleasure vessel—from *jagen*, to hunt or chase, inasmuch as it was from small, fast-sailing craft designed for piratical purposes that the sailing yacht has been evolved.

At the Night Watchman's Hut

IT WAS Sunday, and late afternoon. To avoid the worst of the puddles we kept to the edge of the canal bank. The faint glow from the stormy patch of sky in front of us was reflected in the water. We reached the bridge; here something seemed to be happening, for there were flares all along the railway line. "There's a night shift out," said Torrence, "come on!"

We scrambled up the little hill behind the signal-box. An engine and several trucks were at a standstill on the viaduct; gravel was being unloaded. As we got to the fence a whistle blew; we heard tramping and shuffling. One lot of workmen were coming off duty; most of them carried picks and spades, and some had flares whose bare flames straggled out behind them in the strong wind and mingled with the white smoke from the engine. There was little talk, just a friendly word or two as the procession passed the night watchman's hut. Some of the men glanced a shade enviously at the fire glowing brightly against the protecting wall of bricks. It threw off a strong, blackish smoke that blew vigorously across the white, swept past our heads, and wrapped itself in strange writhing shapes round the branches of the trees. The watchman turned and saw us, grinned and said: "It's like Blackpool!"

"D'you mean us?" we shouted back, thinking that probably we did look extremely odd from where he stood—our inquisitive chins resting on the damp wood of the fence, our two detached heads with tangled hair and screwed-up eyes. We turned up our mackintosh collars against the sooty, smoky wind and rain, and peered down. "I meant t' illuminations," the night watchman explained; "they look fine on a fair neet." He and Torrence immediately entered into a long and somewhat technical conversation about the repairs to the viaduct. A head popped out of the wide window of the signal-box, and a new voice joined in. It was all rather like the setting for the first act of some queer play, with the low-toned accompaniment of the steady rhythmic shoveling of gravel sounding through it in the rainy darkness, with a noise like the sea when the tide drags back the small wet pebbles on a shingle beach.

As we turned away at last wet branches hit out at us, and a sudden drop in the rough ground caused us to slide awkwardly and unexpectedly on to a muddy path. Farther along we saw another flickering light, so we climbed up to the fence again, and watched another group of workmen marching through a tunnel almost at our feet. They looked like gnomes with their dark clothes and their shouldered spades. As they passed Torrence said thoughtfully, "There's a sort of brotherhood among men who work at night—especially on the railway." And indeed we were conscious of their rough kindliness, and as we stood there watching in the dark we had a sense of something great. These tramping men were part of something greater than themselves, part of a world whose vast fabric is held together by many such legions; men who work sturdily and honestly and who play unspectacular parts in the drama of every day, for it was an odd chance that Torrence and I stood there, watching in silent appreciation. The soft glow of light that did not quite reach our part of the fence shone on the trees around us. I could see the points of the holly leaves above our heads; and I thought, judging by the shadows of the berries, there were hawthorns beyond. All along the top of the bank the delicate shapes of grass and bracken were outlined against the dwindling lights of the lanterns.

"Torrence," I said reluctantly, "we must go." But he refused to move because there was a train signaled. So we waited, admiring the handsome outpouring of smoke and sparks that preceded the train's entry into the tunnel. "Only a local," Torrence observed—rather unkindly I thought—as it puffed past us and stopped dead by the signal-box to await instructions from the signalman. "Torrence, we *must* go," I said again. This time he turned and with that we splashed home along the canal bank.

Very early next day I heard shuffling and shunting far away on the bridge. I pictured the cautious crossing of the engine, it sounded peevish and shrill in the cold still air of Monday morning; but the work had been done, the bridge was safe and the men had tramped back home along the line.

M. D. P.

Young Girl, Skating

IF IT were not winter, I could draw
Rare similes of flying birds at dawn
Or talk about the cavalcade of wings
That beat against the sun, and then fly on
Northward, if it were spring; if fall, my ears
Could catch the sound of nomad leaves that whisk—
But it is winter, and a young girl skims,
A statuette upon a silver disc.

JESSIE CARTER

Desire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A JUNIOR clerk who had been happily employed in a large city office for a few years gradually became burdened with work, being as he thought, imposed upon by his seniors to such an extent that it seemed impossible for him to cope with the added work during normal hours. He was told that unless he could perform his duties within the regular hours, he would have to remain in the office after the rest of the staff had left, in order to finish his task. He felt that this was unjust, and thoughts of resentment and self-pity crept into his consciousness, marring his previous contentment. To this employee, as he was further lured by evil suggestions, came the temptation to resign his position and obtain another, which he felt could be easily obtained, and which would certainly be more congenial than his present discordant circumstances. Also, he was led to believe that progress would be more rapid in another type of business.

This employee, however, had become acquainted with some of the truths of Christian Science, and consequently had learned what are the characteristics of real employment. Upon stopping to analyze his recent thinking, he found it to be mainly erroneous. The thought that progress would be more rapid in another position made him contemplate what his desires and attainments ought to be. He discovered he had been imagining that his aim in life should be for material wealth and ease, instead of for manifestation of the spiritual abundance of God's kingdom, wherein he was really abiding.

As soon as the error was uncovered, a very clear understanding of the closeness of God to man swept over the student's consciousness, eradicating the erroneous suggestion and awakening a desire for spiritual qualities of thought. Within a very short time harmony was restored in the office conditions.

In the chapter entitled "Prayer" in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 4), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." Relatively, then, what does it matter of what our human employment consists? Can we not at all times and in all places express "patience, meekness, love," and perform "good deeds" as long as there is present with us the desire to do so? It is human will that prompts one to push forward, without due consideration, into much-sought-after positions before the elementary stages in the work have been developed and perfected. False ambition lacks the lasting contentment to be found in the humility of spiritual aspiration.

While it is useful in our everyday living to be frequently looking ahead at the next rung in the ladder of our human progress, it is also profitable occasionally to stop for a moment where we are, in order to make sure that our footing is on a firm foundation. Based securely on the rock of Truth, our endeavor will be unfolded rightly, and our achievements will therefore be correspondingly proper, being beneficent to all our associates, as well as to ourselves. Though the attainment of spiritual understanding and realization of the abundance of God's creation may seem to take longer than the amassing of material wealth and fame, surely it is much more worth while.

Helpful lessons can always be obtained from reviewing the honest toil of Jesus, and the patience expressed by him in his desire to present the truth to the world. Many years were spent in preparation before he was ready publicly to commence his three years' mission of demonstrating God's law in the healing of all manner of sickness and sin. And Mrs. Eddy, a true follower of Christ Jesus, after she discovered the Science of healing, spent several years in studying, thinking out, and proving step by step the demonstrable facts of Christian Science. When Science and Health was first published, there were comparatively few adherents to her teachings. Yet she was unfailing in her selfless desire to present to the world the truths of this Science; for, more than all others since Jesus' time, she knew what the world needed in order to quell the materialism in which it was engrossed. Mrs. Eddy had many opportunities to prove the wisdom of her spiritual discernment during the founding and organizing of The Mother Church and its various activities. She could not have attained such success had she not rightly endured the early trials and experiences of her career. Was not her life a reiteration of the Psalmist's cry, "Many are the afflictions of the righteous: but the Lord delivereth him out of them all"?

Those who have been physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually uplifted through the entrance of Christian Science into their lives are naturally grateful, and a desire to share with others the fruits of their experiences inevitably follows. This truly noble desire is the basis of their continual prayer that the omnipotence and omnipresence of the divine Mind may be realized everywhere.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Désir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN COMMIS qui pendant quelques années avait été heureux de travailler dans les bureaux d'une grande firme, se trouva graduellement accablé de besogne; il lui semblait que ses supérieurs l'exploitaient, car on avait augmenté son travail au point qu'il ne pouvait apparemment le terminer pendant les heures habituelles. On lui dit que si sa tâche n'était pas achevée, il devrait rester au bureau plus longtemps que les autres afin de la finir. Ce procédé lui parut injuste; il en eut du ressentiment, il s'apitoya sur son propre sort, et ces pensées qui s'insinuaient dans sa conscience vinrent gâter le contentement qu'il avait éprouvé jadis. Déçu par des suggestions mauvaises, le commis fut tenté de quitter sa place, pensant qu'il en obtiendrait facilement une autre plus agréable dans un milieu où il y aurait sans doute moins d'inharmonie. Il en vint aussi à croire qu'un autre genre d'affaires lui offrirait de meilleures perspectives d'avancement.

Comme cet employé était entré en contact avec les vérités de la Science Chrétienne, il avait appris quelles sont les caractéristiques d'une occupation véritable. Il se mit en devoir d'analyser les pensées qu'il avait eues récemment, et constata qu'elles étaient en majeure partie erronées. La pensée que son avancement serait plus rapide dans une autre place l'engagea à considérer ce que devaient être ses désirs et le fruit de ses efforts. Or que découvrit-il? Il s'était imaginé que la richesse et les aises matérielles représentaient son but, tandis qu'il aurait dû chercher à manifester l'abondance spirituelle du royaume de Dieu, où il demeurait en réalité.

Dès que l'erreur fut découverte, une compréhension très claire du fait que Dieu est tout près de l'homme s'établit dans la conscience du disciple, extirpant la suggestion erronée et suscitant chez lui le désir d'avoir des pensées plus spirituelles. Bientôt après, la situation redevint harmonieuse au bureau.

A la page 4 du livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a ce passage, dans le chapitre intitulé "La Prière": "Ce dont nous avons le plus besoin, c'est de la prière du désir fervent de croître en grâce, prière exprimée par la patience, l'humilité, l'amour et les bonnes œuvres." S'il en est ainsi, le genre d'occupation humaine qui nous est dévolu n'a relativement que peu d'importance. Ne pouvons-nous pas en tout temps, en tous lieux, exprimer "la patience, l'humilité, l'amour" et accomplir de "bonnes œuvres," pourvu que nous le désirions sincèrement? C'est la volonté humaine qui nous incite à nous lancer sans bien réfléchir à l'assaut d'un poste convoité, avant d'avoir parfait les degrés élémentaires du travail. Ceux qui aspirent humblement aux choses spirituelles trouvent le contentement véritable que la fausse ambition ne saurait donner.

Dans la vie journalière, il peut être utile de porter fréquemment nos regards sur l'échelon qu'il faut gravir pour progresser dans notre carrière humaine; mais il importe aussi que nous nous arrêtions parfois pour nous assurer si notre point d'appui est solide. Si nos pieds reposent sur le roc de la Vérité, nos efforts se développeront d'une manière normale et nos succès seront également légitimes: ils feront du bien tant à notre entourage qu'à nous-mêmes. Faut-il plus de temps pour parvenir à l'intelligence spirituelle et à la réalisation de l'abondance qui règne dans la création de Dieu, que pour acquérir les richesses matérielles et la gloire? C'est possible, mais le premier objectif a beaucoup plus de valeur.

Nous apprendrons bien des choses utiles en considérant le labeur intègre de Jésus et la patience dont s'accompagnait son désir de présenter la vérité au monde. Il se prépara pendant des années avant d'entreprendre sa mission qui devait durer trois ans—avant de démontrer publiquement la loi divine par la guérison du péché et des maladies de tout genre. En vrai disciple de Jésus-Christ, Mrs. Eddy à son tour, après avoir découvert la Science de la guérison, consacra plusieurs années à l'étude, à la méditation et à la preuve graduelle des faits démontrables de la Science Chrétienne. Lorsque parut la première édition de *Science et Santé*, le nombre de ceux qui adhéraient aux enseignements de notre Leader était comparativement faible. Mais elle persista sans se lasser dans son généreux désir de présenter au monde les vérités de cette Science; car depuis l'époque de Jésus, nul n'avait compris mieux qu'elle de quoi le monde avait besoin pour vaincre le matérialisme dans lequel il était plongé. Au cours des années où elle fonda et organisa L'Eglise Mère et ses diverses branches d'activité, Mrs. Eddy eut souvent l'occasion de prouver la sagesse de son discernement spirituel. Elle n'aurait pu atteindre au succès si elle n'avait pas supporté de la meilleure manière possible les épreuves et les expériences qui l'assaillirent au début de sa carrière. Sa vie n'illustra-t-elle pas la déclaration du Psalmiste: "Le juste a des maux en grand nombre; mais l'Eternel le délivre de tous"?

Ceux auxquels la Science Chrétienne, en entrant dans leur vie, a fait du bien sous le quadruple rapport physique, mental, moral et spirituel, sont à coup sûr pleins de reconnaissance; aussi éprouvent-ils inévitablement le désir de partager avec d'autres le fruit de leurs expériences. Ce désir si noble est la base de leur prière constante pour que soient comprises en tous lieux l'omnipotence et l'omniprésence de l'Entendement divin.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Topaz Herm From the Palatine Hill

ON A December morning in Rome, in 1890, there was an account in the newspaper of the uncovering of several marble steps on the Palatine Hill which must have dated back to the time of the Caesars. One of the workmen who was running the dirt through sieves so as to save the small cubes of marble used in the platform of the steps, discovered a translucent irregular stone. After he had washed it, two heads were found carved,—one looking either way. The article in the newspaper said that the stone was found to be a topaz and the cutting probably was Greek. . . .

The matter passed from my mind. Three months later, in Florence, an Italian friend of mine, also a collector, knowing that I had passed the winter in Rome, asked me if I had heard of the finding of this stone. When he found I was interested he said a friend of his had the stone in Florence and wished to dispose of it. A place was arranged where we were to meet and I was to be shown the gem.

Not feeling sure of my own judgment of an antique of such undoubted value, I begged permission to bring a friend with me. The person I took with me was the best engraver on sardonyx in Florence. The whole meeting had that atmosphere of mystery about it which enhances the charm to the collector.

My engraver produced magnifying glasses with which he made a thorough examination of the herm, as any marble or stone having two heads cut on it is called. Originally the Greeks had these heads cut in marble and mounted on a pedestal when land belonging to two people joined. Each owner's head or portrait was cut facing the piece of land which was his or her property. Many of these dividing stones or herms were beautifully sculptured by the best artists. Soon the sculptors recognized the artistic value of placing the heads in this way instead of simply making busts, and they produced the heads of Greek mythology for decorative purposes in halls and buildings.

My engraver immediately pronounced the two heads as those of Hebe and Hercules, and the stone a topaz. He said the cutting of the features was a lost art, as now a topaz must be cut with facets like a diamond or cabochon ovals; otherwise the stone would chip. When I found that the gem could be purchased, I bought it and brought it to Boston with me.

In the gallery leading from the Persian Gallery to the Greek Room in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a small original marble herm with two faces, Hebe and Hercules, cut exactly like my small gem. It is labeled Greek.—From "The Lure of Amateur Collecting," by GEORGE BLAKE DEXTER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Snow Magic

SNOW flake world—
A marble palace,
Lighted by dazzling sunbeams.
Hoar frost lace gleaming with sun-born stars.
Quivering pools of silver
Nest in marble isles.
Snow magic.

—GRACE FRENCH SMITH, in *Poetry World*.

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U.S. Resources Promise Richer Living

President's Huge Relief Plan Hopes to Open Doors to All

Special from Monitor Bureau

WAHSINGTON, Jan. 11—America's vast natural resources—water power, waterways, mines, oil, soil and forests, which President Roosevelt proposes to utilize to greater advantage—under new appraisal, reveal a material value of billions of dollars. But beyond this an even greater potential value appears—better living for all the nation's citizens.

The President's new $4,000,000,000 work program is to be the "open sesame" which unlocks the door to these huge natural resources—beginning to place electric light, heat and power within the reach of all through its hydroelectric projects; avoiding the waste of gas, oil, coal, lumber and good farm soil by introducing scientific methods of conservation, and building waterways to lower the cost of transportation of the products of the mines and farms.

Far-Reaching Survey

At his request a half dozen boards and committees have been making a far-reaching survey of the fabulous resources that are America's, attempting to formulate new rules under which the many would benefit instead of the few that have in the past acquired a large bulk of the nation's wealth, with tragic waste of both resources and human labor.

The President has had working on this subject a National Planning Board, the Mississippi Valley Committee, the President's Committee on Water Flow, the Power Policy Committee, the Committee for Mineral Policy and the Committee on National Land Problems. Several of these have submitted their combined findings in the report of the National Resources Board which the President has taken as a guide for his new work program from which he hopes to see emerge "greater security of livelihood through the better use of our natural resources."

In one field, enough gas is being blown into the air to supply all the domestic consumers in the United States.

Waste in Soil Depletion

The usefulness for farming of some 35,000,000 acres of land has been completely destroyed by soil depletion; the top soil has been nearly or quite removed from another 125,000,000 acres and another 100,000,000 acres is started in that direction.

Only 13 per cent of the farms in the United States have electricity, although 64 per cent have automobiles.

On top of such conditions as these is a problem which the President considers even more serious because it directly involves thousands of human beings, commonly referred to as "stranded populations," who are trying to eke out a living on land that has deteriorated so seriously that nothing is in store for the inhabitants but extreme poverty and wretchedness.

Briefly the natural gifts which America has are divided into two categories: land and water. A combination of the two is necessary to give value to otherwise barren spots and to keep rivers from flood height. Some of the richest treasures are found deep down under the surface of the land.

Resources Classified

Under these two broad classifications may be placed the more specific resources—rivers, soil, minerals, forests, ranges, wild life, and their secondary developments—hydroelectric power, reclaimed land, flood control, and playgrounds.

In the early days the rivers were the chief roads of the nation. Seagoing vessels sailed considerable distances inland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. With the development of quicker means, the rivers declined for transportation use, but gained in other uses, creating such problems as flood control, sewage disposal, stream pollution, irrigation and waterpower.

Heretofore the development of rivers to serve large areas (the Mississippi affects 31 states) has been more or less hit-and-miss. Now the Roosevelt Administration proposes to develop each drainage basin as a whole, taking into consideration each of the great variety of water uses and its uses when combined with land. Eleven major basins have been selected for initiation of this development ranging from the Connecticut River to the Central Valley in California.

Exploitation of Land

The use of land has been perhaps even more wasteful. The traditional American attitude has been to develop and exploit it as rapidly as possible. Early Americans were people reacting against the economic restraints of mercantalism and the remnants of medieval land tenure, somewhat confused by the apparently illimitable array of resources they beheld before them. The pattern they developed has been compared to a "crazy quilt."

In choosing conservation and development of America's natural resources as a basis for his $4,000,000,000 work program, President Roosevelt is laying plans to terminate a Mad Hatter's tea party that has been going on in this country since the days of the early settlers.

Like the Hatter in "Alice in Wonderland," many a "get-rich-quick" exploiter has cried, "I want a clean cup; let's all move one place on." And like Alice and the rest of the Hatter's guests, the only thing many Americans have received in this Wonderland of theirs is an already dirtied plate.

Wild Life Destroyed

Farm and forest lands have been used and abused without regard to the generations that are to come. Wild life resources have been ruthlessly destroyed by the advances of civilization; soil has been washed away forever. The extreme was reached with respect to the Government's own lands where valuable range resources were ruined as a result of unrestricted grazing.

When it comes to the wealth under the earth, government investigators disclose some of the worst examples of exploitation. Pioneers found a country richly endowed with cheap metal to make machines and cheap fuel with which to drive them. By the turn of the century the United States had come to lead all other nations of the world both in production and use of mineral raw materials.

Americans believed the horn of plenty would never fail. Their cocksureness fell somewhat with a warning from the Conservation Committee of 1908. The World War made them even more conscious of their dependence on coal and metals. Years of deflation followed wartime expansion in some natural resource industries such as oil; others went on from one cycle of overproduction to another. Copper men in 1931 found themselves faced with formidable competition from abroad. The business depression increased the crisis and resulted in the appointment of a special committee to formulate a remedy.

Complete exhaustion of mineral resources is not imminent, this committee has found, but it warns that the point is not far distant when depletion of reserves will result in increased costs. To postpone the arrival of this point as long as possible, it is proposed that the Government set up machinery to forecast consumption so as to prevent overexpansion and that it control output by means already begun under NRA codes.

Development of Substitutes

Where domestic deposits are insufficient, it is suggested that the Government encourage exploration of new deposits, the development of substitutes and technical research to make larger supplies available. As the experts point out, the day of easy discovery of minerals by prospectors is past. The burden now falls more and more on the technologists and the engineers. In the last 20 years discovery of flotation has made it possible to recover great amounts of metal formerly wasted because it could not be separated. Fuel engineers have cut the consumption of coal a kilowatt hour from 5.3 pounds to 1.5 pounds.

The Government is seriously considering also public ownership of selected bituminous coal fields that could be leased to private operators as needed. The present avoidable loss in bituminous coal is placed at 20 per cent.

Last but not least is the great natural resource in the existent and potential supply of hydroelectric power which can be created out of the wind, the water, coal, gas or oil. While the United States leads the world in electric horsepower utilized a worker, much further progress is necessary if every section of the population is to have the advantage of many inventions that have been made to promote more comfortable living.

Transmission of Power

The power field is one of the most difficult for the Government to enter because of the large investments by private firms that must be taken into consideration.

Government planners believe that the easiest opening for them is in the transmission field where, by regulation and some construction, they recommend the development of interconnecting transmission lines by which the excess quantities of electricity now piled up in large metropolieses can be carried to remote rural sections where other up-to-date acquisitions, such as the telephone, show that the inhabitants are ready to use more electric power.

These proposals cannot be carried out this year or next. Some of the programs are planned to run for 20 years—long after Mr. Roosevelt will have stepped out of the Presidency. But he believes that now, with 3,500,000 able-bodied workers unable to find private employment, is the time to take the first steps.

Constructive

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

Reversing the destructive trend the Federal Government now proposes to:

1. Retire 75,000,000 acres of submarginal lands, unfit for cultivation, at the rate of 5,000,000 acres a year, moving the inhabitants to more profitable areas.
2. Establish erosion control measures on all of the most seriously eroded areas in not more than 10 years, and effectively check it in not more than 20 years.
3. Increase bird and game refuges, and preserve primitive areas where fauna and flora may remain virtually undisturbed.

The wild life resources of the nation provide meat and fur valued at $200,000,000. Tourists and hunters, attracted by game, spend more than $400,000,000.

4. Add to the national and state parks and double the area of municipal playgrounds to provide a minimum of one acre for each 100 urban dwellers.
5. Encourage subsistence homesteading, which combines agricultural and industrial employment as a permanent national policy.
6. Prohibit homesteading on submarginal lands by means of zoning laws and purchase of rights.
7. Change tenancy laws so they will no longer contribute to "robber farming," but encourage stability, as in Europe.
8. Undertake only those reclamation projects whose economic feasibility has been approved by the planning departments of both Interior and Agriculture Departments.
9. Continue more orderly use of grazing privileges already begun under the Taylor Act, passed by the last session of Congress.
10. Protect forests by improved management, readjustment of tax burdens and forest-fire control.
11. Enlarge Indian reservations.

Loud-Speaker's Voice Found Effective Traffic Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—While legislators are giving consideration to proposed measures designed to promote safety on the streets and highways of North Carolina, the city of Greensboro, with a population of above 50,000, has put its own safety program, utilizing both education and law enforcement, into effect.

Enforcement, it is indicated by George C. Eichorn, city clerk, has reduced accidents to a greater extent than education. Those who "simply will not learn," he said, are taken to court and deprived of their driver's license for varying periods. In the space of three weeks, Mr. Eichorn pointed out, 128 drivers were thus dealt with and accidents decreased. The police department put itself behind the policy of enforcement.

Determination

The judge of the municipal court, too, was firm in his decisions. He announced that after Oct. 8, every person convicted of speeding, drunken driving or the careless operation of motor vehicles would have his license suspended for a period ranging from 10 to 30 days, in addition to a substantial fine or jail sentence. As a consequence, accidents have been fewer. There were only eight injuries reported, as compared with 32 during a previous period of similar length.

"Our city has not forsaken the educational phase of handling traffic safety, but it must be reserved for those who will learn," said Mr. Eichorn. "Greensboro has added to its police equipment two fast automobiles, each equipped with public address systems capable of being heard over several blocks. These cars operate on the theory that public embarrassment is more to be dreaded than a trip to the police stations and the plan has proved successful."

As the plan works, the operators of the cars do not "bawl out" anybody. A driver or a pedestrian who is violating a traffic ordinance is followed, overtaken and told in a polite voice, but one that will be heard, that the law is thus and so, and is urged to co-operate in its observance. He is thus given the opportunity to "learn"; but the police car is fully equipped to enforce the law when necessary.

Experimentation

The educational experiment referred to as failing to produce desired results was not that involving police cars with loud speakers. It entailed procedure that was a bit milder.

"We created a traffic violations bureau, with the name of the Greensboro Traffic Safety Institute," Mr. Eichorn explained. "It was separate from the police station, and distinct from the criminal court. In order that it might not be made an undue hardship upon those whose finances were restricted, the violators cited before the bureau were charged only $1.50 toward the expense of the citation. It did not pay all of its expenses. We were hopeful that an experience of this sort would be a lesson to the driver who was arraigned.

"In addition, we erected a series of billboards through the co-operation of filling stations in the city and displayed a series of monthly posters calling attention to traffic hazards.

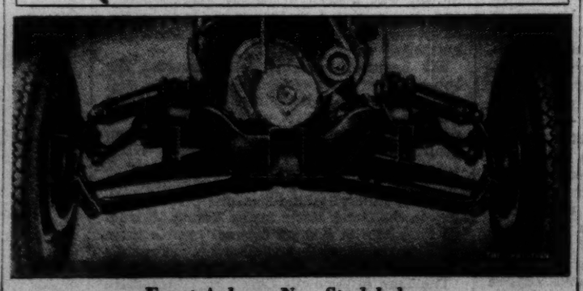
Solution

"We gained publicity through the co-operation of the newspapers and published a series of 30 safety cartoons. In the public schools, safety posters were provided monthly in all classrooms; a safety movie was shown, contests were sponsored, with prize awards; a safety bulletin was prepared and copies were distributed among parents.

"We emphasized the educational side of the problem and we hoped the citizens would finally 'learn' that we were trying to make the streets safe. But the fact remained that our people were not becoming safety conscious; they were not learning that they must be more careful in the observance of the law and the operation of their vehicles."

Finally, in October, Mr. Eichorn said, the more drastic policy became necessary and was therefore put in force.

Has Its Own Wheel Unit



Front Axle on New Studebaker

Obstacles Block Lump-Sum Relief Plan of President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — Congressional leaders, with marching orders from the White House in their pockets, set out today to get a $4,000,000,000 relief appropriation for President Roosevelt through Congress without any strings attached.

An almost unanimous attempt by Republicans, joined by several prominent Democrats, to allocate the vast sum in detail, stood in the way. They must also overcome the reaction to the Supreme Court's "hot oil" decision which invalidated a clause in an Act because it granted too indefinite powers to the President. The feeling is strong that a lump sum appropriation might be open to the same criticism by the court.

But a long conference at the White House late yesterday finally persuaded the legislative chieftains to accept the President's contention that he must have the money without strings attached if it is to be used to the best advantage. With some misgivings, but with perfect discipline, they went to work today to overcome the first piece of widespread opposition of the new Congress.

Makes Some Concessions

In return for agreement to insist on the lump sum appropriation, Mr. Roosevelt made some concessions on other points, however. He agreed that Congress should have the pleasure of allocating the $300,000,000 which the budget requested for ordinary public works. He also agreed that the $4,000,000,000 relief bill should be accompanied by a declaration of policy and sufficiently precise directions covering its use as to constitute a "yardstick" for exercise of authority under it.

But Mr. Roosevelt refused to permit any allocation of the vast relief appropriation by Congress, convincing them that it would be impossible to determine in advance the type of project which would be most effective in achieving the re-employment of 3,500,000 persons, the avowed object of the $4,000,000,000 program.

The congressional group, consisting of Vice-President Garner, Senate Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns and Represenative James P. Buchanan of Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, went to the White House aware of the sentiment against the lump sum payment and inclined to think that some concessions might be advisable.

"Hot Oil" Ruling Reaches Far

Mr. Buchanan in particular had indicated a strong preference for itemized appropriations and most of the other conferees felt that the "hot oil" decision made it incumbent on Congress to surround future grants of power to the Executive with more limits and qualifications than was frequently done during the last session.

Mr. Buchanan, however, made the announcement with the President, which left no doubt as to his success in persuading the others to his view.

"We discussed the question of earmarking and lump sums," he said, "and came to a complete agreement. There will be an itemization of the regular $300,000,000 for public works. The $4,000,000,000 for relief will go through as a lump sum. It is impracticable and impossible to earmark it when you don't know what it is going to be spent on, and when you may spend more on one thing and less on another when you get going. It is utterly impossible to make definite allocations."

How Money Is to Be Used

Mr. Roosevelt has indicated that the money is to be used for such projects as rural electrification, soil erosion control, elimination of grade crossings, slum clearance or low cost housing or extension of CCC work. But he is by no means certain in his own mind how much he will depend on each or any of these devices. And he wishes to be entirely free to switch from one to another or use all at once, as might seem best from time to time.

Besides deciding the major lump sum question, the President's conference with his legislative leaders also reached an agreement to push the $880,000,000 appropriation for completing the direct relief program through at the earliest possible moment in such form as to authorize use of the funds for work relief at any time that the Administration can get the new program under way and wind up direct relief.

It was further agreed that a special House committee should be constituted to handle the President's social and economic security program.

Studebaker Models For 1935 Develop The 'Miracle Ride'

Studebaker has its own system of front wheel spring suspension this year, which G. M. Sullivan, vice-president of the New England sales division, today, explained as the "miracle ride." This "miracle ride," according to the sales expert, is not the result of a sudden splurge into an entirely new field, but rather the culmination, he said, of research work that has been going on in the Studebaker plants for many years.

The phrase "planar suspension" used by Mr. Sullivan means that the springing keeps the car on an even keel at all times. It is a 48-inch, leaf-type spring which is said to discourage any tendency to roll and reduces steering effort to a minimum. Under conditions that would ordinarily start a roll, the slight friction between the spring plates acts as a damper and stops the roll before it starts.

Other factors contributing to the "miracle ride" are the automatic ride control, shock absorbers that adjust themselves to changes in temperatures and to the violence of road obstacles and a new steering assembly that eliminates wabble and shake in the wheel.

Like most of the 1935 cars, Studebaker has made little change in outward design, preferring to concentrate on increasing the riding comforts. Overall lengths have been increased, the custom sedan of the Commander line attaining a length of 205½ inches.

All the models now on display at the New York show, according to Mr. Sullivan, are being exhibited at the Boston Commonwealth Avenue New England headquarters.

End to Holding Companies Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

and not in stocks or debentures of holding companies, or so-called investment trusts."

Investments in Bonds

In its earlier analysis, the report pointed out that utility investments of standard life insurance companies and savings banks are and have always been almost exclusively in bonds of operating companies. The security portfolios of six large life insurance companies in New York State, with total admitted assets of over $8,000,000,000, including $720,000,000, or 8.4 per cent in public utility bonds. Only $81,000,000, or less than 1 per cent, is in preferred stocks. Fifteen large life insurance companies in other states, with total admitted assets of nearly $8,000,000,000, have 9.5 per cent in utility bonds, eight-tenths of 1 per cent in preferred stocks. These companies represent 79 per cent of the admitted assets of all life insurance companies in the United States.

As to savings banks, a Dec. 7, 1934, bulletin of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York showed less than 3 per cent of the assets of such banks invested in public utility bonds and negligible investments in utility stocks.

The present market value of public utility stocks of the class held by banks and insurance companies, the report continues, is now approximately six points higher than in September, 1929. The market value of bond holdings in the portfolios of 51 standard life insurance companies is now $109,441,000 higher than it would have been before the stock market crash of 1929. On a longer-range view, from 1920 on, utility bonds have climbed steadily, until they are more than 40 per cent higher than the post-war figure.

The report specifically examines the holdings of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in view of concern expressed by its president, Frederick H. Ecker, and concludes that the average market value of the company's bonds has appreciated materially since September, 1929. The average bid price for the bondholdings turned in by the company increased 13.9 points and preferred stocks 7.9 points, during the past year. Several operating electric utility companies issued securities during the year on favorable terms, indicating, the report concludes, "that investors retain complete confidence in the securities of conservatively capitalized operating companies."

Florida Hotels and Resorts

Come and Play in the Sunny Outdoors

MIGRATE SOUTHWARD! Follow the birds to the land where the flowers bloom and the sun shines all winter. Come to the ever popular resort center of Florida's warm Gulf Coast — SUNNY ST. PETERSBURG!

The Sunshine City is in gala array; a great winter season is on; and thousands of happy people are already here, playing outdoors in the sunshine and having the time of their lives.

The calendar of sport events is more diversified than ever before. There's recreation for every age, for every taste. A great program of entertainment has been arranged—and a special program to interest younger winter visitors. . . . Accommodations are plentiful. Rates and rents are reasonable. Plan now to come. Every day you delay, you will be missing a lot of fun. For booklet write today to D. H. Deaderick, Sec'y, Chamber of Commerce.

ST. PETERSBURG ~ FLORIDA

IN ST. PETERSBURG ~ FLORIDA

On Tampa Bay and park. Near to all sports. Finest service and cuisine. 390 rooms. Modern, fireproof. American plan. Booklet on request.

THE SORENO HOTEL

SOREN LUND & SON, MANAGERS

PRINCESS MARTHA

Centrally located, opposite Williams Park. 250 rooms, 250 baths. Excellent dining room and restaurant. European plan. Rates: single, $4 up; double, $6 up. Early reservations advised. A. L. Manning, Manager.

ST. PETERSBURG — FLORIDA

The Huntington ST. PETERSBURG

A Resort Hotel of Merit

Same owner management past 15 years. Lee Barnes, President Paul Barnes, Mgr. Booklet on Request

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MIAMI, FLORIDA

A modern, high-class family hotel overlooking Biscayne Bay, in the exclusive Fort Dallas Park section, 2 blocks from center of shopping and theatre district.

Sayward Galbraith, Manager

MODERATE RATES

It's June in January

in the CITIES OF THE SUN

Down among the palms "June in January" is more than the title of a popular song. It's an actuality to the thousands who are here, gayly "outwitting winter." They know, too, that living costs in this Juneland are surprisingly moderate.

MILLION DOLLAR SPORTS PROGRAM

The spectacular program of Sunshine Sports is now in full swing. Golf and tennis tournaments, Jai Alai, air races, game fishing, aquatic events, speed and sailing regattas, big league baseball, polo, park sports of every variety—and of course there is surf bathing every day. Come on down and join in the fun. You can trade winter for summer almost overnight and travel costs are the lowest in years.

FREE: Illustrated booklet giving rates and detailed information. Write to Chamber of Commerce, Miami or Miami Beach, Fla.

MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH

Chicago Information Office 180 N. Michigan Ave.

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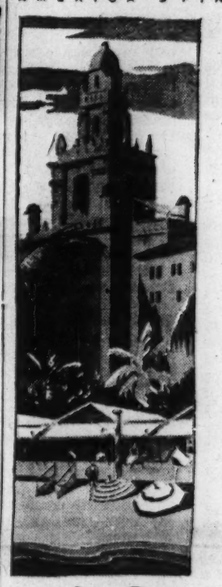

SMART HOLIDAY

In the brilliant pageant of life distinguishing Miami Beach as the country's smartest winter resort, the Roney Plaza has been for more than a decade the criterion of social excellence. Not only is this America's finest ocean front hotel . . . a handsome tropic estate with private bathing beach, its famous cabaña colony and complete facilities for recreation . . . but the name itself is a hallmark of luxurious living and social graces worthy of its distinguished clientele.

Among the extraordinary privileges enjoyed by Roney Plaza guests are membership in the Florida Year-Round Clubs — Roney Plaza Cabaña Sun Club adjoining the hotel, Miami Biltmore Country Club in Coral Gables, Key Largo Anglers Club on the Florida keys . . . and transportation by aerocar, autogiro or sea-sled to all vacation interests in this resort area.

RONEY PLAZA

MIAMI BEACH FLORIDA

THE MOST AMAZING VACATION EVER CONCEIVED

Here's what "the most amazing vacation ever conceived" embraces:

Guest membership in the Florida Year-Round Clubs: Miami Biltmore Country Club; Roney Plaza Cabaña Sun Club at Miami Beach, and Key Largo Anglers Club, on the Florida "keys".

Transportation, without extra cost, by aerocar, autogiro or sea-sled to all resort activities.

Golf . . . a championship course . . . handsome clubhouse . . . season schedule of ten important tournaments . . . FIVE-STAR pro staff: Olin Dutra, Paul Runyon, Mike Brady, Louis Costello and Ned Everhart! . . .

Swimming . . . vast outdoor pool . . . weekly aquatic carnivals, presenting world's best swimmers and divers . . . surf bathing on Roney Plaza's private beach, Miami Beach.

Fishing . . . deep-sea to fly-rod . . . veteran guides . . . all facilities, from boats to bait . . . and informal comforts of life at Key Largo Anglers Club.

Riding . . . stables of fine saddle horses . . . thirty miles of tropical bridle trails . . . seasoned grooms and instructors . . . special field for jumpers.

Tennis . . . fast, hard-surfaced courts . . . three championship tourneys . . . Joseph B. Maguire, professional coach.

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Social life . . . two society orchestras . . . nightly musical revues, featuring Broadway and Hollywood stars . . . tea dances . . . concerts . . . game room, containing unique games of the world . . . Cafe of Nations, picturesque terrace dining nooks, where you can enjoy typical dishes of many countries . . . and a hundred other delights for any mood.

Investigate this COMPLETE VACATION plan. Ask those who have enjoyed it. And then, may we suggest, make your reservations promptly.

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CORAL GABLES. MIAMI. FLORIDA

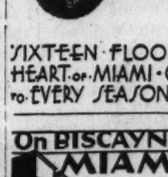
IN MIAMI FLORIDA

THE COLUMBUS

MIAMI'S FINEST BAYFRONT HOTEL

SIXTEEN FLOORS IN THE HEART OF MIAMI · CONVENIENT TO EVERY SEASONAL ACTIVITY.

On BISCAYNE BAY.... MIAMI · FLA.



Miami's Largest Hotel · 350 Rooms. Modern · Fireproof. Steam heat. Location: Heart of Miami. Rates begin at $3.

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HOLLYWOOD BEACH Florida

20 minutes from MIAMI

THE Villa Hermosa . . . Convenient to all resortland—dignified homelike atmosphere . . . Modern in every detail. Comfortable rooms, single, double or en suite . . . cozy apartments and cottages . . . Florida's sunniest, airiest dining room. Golf, beach and other sports facilities . . . churches, theatres and shopping center nearby.

Rates: Average $7 and $8 a day per person, including meals.

VILLA HERMOSA HOTEL

R. H. BRYANT, MANAGER

HOLLYWOOD BEACH, FLORIDA

The MILDRED LEE APARTMENTS

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MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

Thirty modern apartments of one and two bedroom type. Frigidaires

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In the heart of Palm Beach, 75 yards from ocean; private pool and solarium. American Plan $6.00 up. European $3.00 up.

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In the Scenic Highlands

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Central Florida's Newest and Most Beautiful Hotel—No Humidity—Fishing—Bathing—18-hole Golf at door—Superior accommodations. Rates $6.00 to $9.00 per day, with meals—Booklet.

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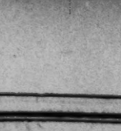
Hotel Vendome
Commonwealth Avenue
Two Blocks from Back Bay Station
BOSTON

London

Make Your Pied-à-Terre in London at either



The Hotel **REMBRANDT**
'Phone: Kens. 8100
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The Rembrandt Rooms
One of London's most favoured Suites for
Wedding Receptions, Banquets and Dances.
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Business Men Ask That Dread Facts On Liquor Be Told

Threat to Social System Found to Need Exposure of Misrepresentation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—A "Vanguard of Vigilance," to detect "wet camouflage" and reveal the stark facts of the liquor problem as it is today, was proposed by the American Business Men's Research Foundation at its annual meeting here this week.

Such a group of citizens, under auspices of the foundation, would be pledged to make known to the public the facts about alcohol and the new social problems resulting from repeal.

Its objectives would be these: (1) Fearless and relentless exposure of wet misrepresentation; (2) dissemination of authoritative scientific, economic and social findings on the liquor problem; (3) dispassionate publicity for the menacing relation of beverage alcohol to every phase of civilized life, and (4) united activity to achieve its social banishment and overthrow.

"This is not a call for a new organization," the statement continues. "It is an appeal for a sane re-orientation of thought and action against beverage alcohol, by informed and patriotic citizens in every walk of life, profession, business, social reform and church organization."

The times call for a more aggressive attack on the liquor problem, the statement declares, saying further:

"The most serious development of the liquor problem in recent months has been the plainly evident plan of the makers, distributors and apologists for re-legalized beverage alcohol, to cover the trail of increasing disorder, traffic accidents, crime and tragedy due to liquor, with smooth camouflage and suppression of actual developments.

"The complete breakdown and ignoring of every promise made by the supporters of repeal, during the first year just ended, and the disbanding and dissolution of their organizations, despite their advertised purpose to promote 'temperance' and aid in reducing liquor consumption, has created a critical situation in the progress of social reform.

"For these reasons, the foundation urges that thoughtful citizens everywhere should frankly realize that the war against beverage alcohol can never be won by compromise with the champions of 'moderate' drinking, with apologists for wine and beer as alleged nonintoxicants, or by alliance with or acquiescence in current so-called 'liquor-control' legislation."

Frank E. Gannett, publisher of Rochester, N. Y., was unanimously re-elected president, the other officers elected being: Louis J. Taber, vice-president; Charles R. Jones, executive vice-president; Fred D. L. Squires, research secretary and Alonzo E. Wilson, treasurer.

U. S. Buys Land in Montana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELENA, Mont.—Sale to the Federal Government of 19,599 acres of state school lands in the Missouri Valley for $108,965, has been authorized by the state board of land commissioners. The land will eventually be submerged by the lake to be formed back of Fort Peck dam now in process of construction.

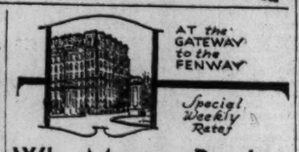
Arizona Tightens Control of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The liquor division of the State Tax Commission has refused the renewal of approximately 300 licenses.

Reason is that the licenses violated regulations for government of the traffic, the Commission charges. Most of the 300 have kept disorderly places, failed to observe the 1 a. m. closing order, or both. A majority are in Phoenix and Tucson, the two largest cities.

About 1500 state licenses have been issued in Arizona since repeal. The Commission says that 965 of the establishments have "proved troublesome." Rules have been disregarded, evaded, or obeyed with reluctance. At first the Commission was inclined to be lenient, but it now feels that everybody has had plenty of time to become familiar with the rules.



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- Temperance Standards
- Located one block and a half from The Mother Church
- 85% of our guests are Monitor readers.

We have advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for more than 24 years.

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Unfurnished suites consisting of room and alcove; two and three rooms for permanent occupancy, $40 per month and up. Furnished at slightly higher rates. Luncheons 45c to 75c. Dinners 85c to $1.25; also a la carte. All Rooms Have Bath

L. H. TORREY, Manager

Hotel HEMENWAY
On the Fenway at Westland Avenue
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Hotel MANGER
500 Rooms

... Delightfully appointed in the modern mode, every room offers features that reflect comfort and charm. . . .

... Radio, tub and shower, circulating ice water, Servidor, tickless electric clock, full length mirror, French telephone.

... Rates: $2.50 single; $3.50 double.

Geo. T. Keen, Mgr. at North Station-Boston

MONTHLY RATES from $60.00

Single Room	$ 60.00
Alcove Rooms	75.00
2-Room Suites	125.00
3-Room Suites	150.00
New Dinette Suites	100.00

All Suites have Large Entrance Hallways, Baths with Tub and Shower.

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390 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Management of W. P. LYLE
Telephone KEN more 1480

Hotel **COMMANDER**
Across the Common from Harvard College
15 minutes from Boston shopping center and The Mother Church. Rates are moderate, from $2.50. All rooms have bath and shower. Suites furnished or unfurnished with dinette and kitchenette. Hotel service if desired.
Under entirely new management.
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Atlantic City

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"Economize Without Sacrificing Comfort"
400 outside rooms, 400 baths. A few minutes from shops, theaters and most Government Buildings. On H St. from 11th to 12th N. W. Special weekly and monthly rates. Write for free pictorial guide map.
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Hotel ANNAPOLIS

Greater Boston

Riverbank Court Hotel
on Cambridge Bank of Charles River Basin
Warm, quiet, spacious rooms
Located on Routes # 1, 2, 28, 38, at corner of Mass. Ave. and Harvard Bridge.
Furnished and Unfurnished
An Atmosphere That Is Different
$3.00 SINGLE; $4.50 TWIN BEDS ALL WITH BATH
Timely Dining Room Prices
An apartment hotel with complete hotel service. Electrical Refrigeration and light housekeeping obtainable. Ample parking space. One mile from The Mother Church. Same Policy as in Prohibition Days.
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The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere
A Luxurious RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
located within easy access of the social life and business activities of the city.
American Plan Dining Room
No Liquor Is Sold in the Hotel
Hotel Fireproof Garage Adjoining
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Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.
Rooms and Suites, $2 to $8 a day.
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Special Sunday Dinner 70c from 12:30 to 1:30

HOTEL **FENSGATE**
Overlooking Charles River
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BOSTON
An easy walk to The Mother Church
Suites, Single Rooms—Furnished, Unfurnished
FULL HOTEL SERVICE EXCELLENT CUISINE
Send for brochure with complete description.
We Do Not Sell Liquor.

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Friendly, Refined and Hospitable
HOTEL **MINERVA**
Huntington Ave., Boston. Single with Bath $3 and $3.50. Double with Bath, $5.50 and $6.50.
Also Fine Cafe and Cafeteria
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Massachusetts

HOTEL STONEHAVEN
Chestnut Street at Harrison Avenue
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEW. MODERN EXCELLENT FOOD
TRANSIENT RATES
Single with bath $2.50-$4.00
Double with bath $4.00-$7.00
Apartments 1, 2 and 3-room $50.00 a month, up.
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New York's Newest
SKYSCRAPER HOTEL
Overlooking
Central Park

THE Barbizon-Plaza is located in the social and cultural center . . . opposite Central Park, just a few minutes from the theatrical district, Radio City, and exclusive Fifth Avenue shops. Convenient to the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations, and within one block of all transit lines. Here at no extra cost are offered many courtesies . . . the Continental breakfast served in your room, piping hot, with no charge, no tip, no delay; nightly concerts and refreshments, Friday night forums, theatricals, art exhibits, and a well-stocked library.

Tower Rooms
Luxuriously Furnished
Room and Private Bath as Low as
$3 a Day—$17 a Week
All rates include Continental Breakfast
Radio in every room
A tour of inspection invited. Write for booklet CSM, or phone CI 7-7000
BARBIZON-PLAZA
101 W. 58th St. Central Park South

Hotel **GREAT NORTHERN**
$12.50 Weekly
With Bath and Shower
IF you judge room value by hotel reputation and location, then by all means inspect the rooms at the Great Northern. This distinguished hotel offers you spacious accommodations, newly decorated, plus the desirability of its name and fashionable location.
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118 WEST 57th ST. NEW YORK

CONTINENTAL CHARM
American Service.
Delightful rooms. Continental Grill, Cafe de la Paix, Rumpelmayers.
Rooms from $3.50
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"America's Truly Continental Hotel"

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You'll enjoy the homelike atmosphere and comfort for which this famous hotel is known. Excellent transit facilities.
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Single Rooms 1.25 Up
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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

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We have a special rate for you at
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Single room with bath . . $2.00 up
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BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

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ROOMS with Running Water $1.50 up
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HOTEL and RESTAURANT
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Situated in the Heart of Times Sq., with an atmosphere of welcome. Rates in Hotel: Room with private bath $2 daily. For double occupancy 50c additional. In Restaurant: 6-course luncheon 90c. 7-course dinner 75c. We have been making friends for 35 years, and are grateful for an increasing Monitor patronage. 20% Discount on Rooms to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

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THE NEW DEAL AT THE
Rosslyn Hotels
FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS
We are now offering lower rates than have ever been available at our hotels: WHILE THEY LAST
ROOMS, without bath, AS LOW AS $20.00 PER MONTH; WITH MEALS, $50.00 PER MONTH;
ROOMS, with private bath, AS LOW AS $30.00 PER MONTH; WITH MEALS, $60.00 PER MONTH
NO OTHER HOTEL IN LOS ANGELES CAN GIVE YOU AS MANY HOME COMFORTS AND GOOD FOOD FOR YOUR MONEY

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Have You Seen Room 335?
It's creating a sensation

This is our show room—designed and created by one of Chicago's outstanding interior architects and decorators to show you how YOUR room will be arranged at Hotel Knickerbocker.

Furnishings and appointments that you would select for your own home. Everything in smart, modern, good taste. Book-nooks, cozy corners—built in to make your room as comfortable and complete as an apartment.

You'll find new enjoyment in living here. Decidedly different from living in the ordinary, drab and depressing hotel room.

You will wonder that these rooms are only $2.50 per day and up. The biggest living-value in town!
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
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Finer Living
AT NO INCREASE IN COST!
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You'll respond gratefully to the cheerful harmony of the furnishings, the smart, good taste, the clever originality of our architects and interior decorators, who have made your room into a charming individual home for you—as complete as a small apartment.
Lamps, drapes, coverings—all in keeping with the mode.
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$3.00 PER DAY
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
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Distinction IN CHICAGO
The utmost in luxury—in comfort, and in distinguished atmosphere at no more than ordinary cost. Rates, now, are surprisingly low. The Drake from $3.50—The Blackstone from $4.00.
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Outstanding in All St. Louis
An ultra-modern new hotel overlooking Forest Park. Outstanding appointments and service. 1100 luxurious rooms. Every type of smart accommodation. Single hotel rooms, suites—complete Duplex and Studio apartments. $3.50 per day single, $5 double. Weekly and monthly rates. Restaurants and Coffee Shop.
PARK PLAZA HOTEL
KINGSHIGHWAY BLVD. AT MARYLAND AVE.

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200 Rooms, Each With Bath
Rates $2.50 Upward
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E. Leslie Sefton, Man. Dir.
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The Christian Science Monitor

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THE FAMOUS CRUISING LINER
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EVERY SATURDAY FROM N. Y.
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RATES
6 day cruise with a day and night in Nassau . . $70
13 day cruise with 7 days in Nassau, including hotel and meals . . . $127
Round trip with stopover privileges. . $85
One Way . . $65
No Passports

SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT OR
CUNARD WHITE STAR
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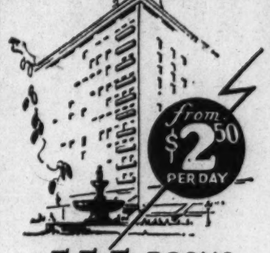
LOS ANGELES



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555 ROOMS BATHS
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Prices Decline On Rather Active Selling

Commodity and Money Markets

Active Selling Of Stocks Sends Prices Downward

Losses Range From a Point to Four Points or More

By Forrest Price

They were selling 'em.

Stocks dropped today of their own weight.

There was no particular reason for the decline except profit-taking and the absence of a buying incentive.

The slump may have been encouraged by fears that the Administration's monetary program might be declared unconstitutional, as has been intimated.

And it was a rather active market, too.

Transfers footed up to about 1,475,000 shares.

Losses ranging from a point to 4 or more points prevailed.

It is to be noted that the specialties suffered the greatest losses. However, U. S. Steel was off 1⅝, and the preferred was down nearly 3 at one time. Delaware & Hudson dropped 2⅝.

Union Pacific, another wheelhorse of the market, lost 3. U. S. Smelting was down 4½. Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Pacific, Westinghouse Airbrake, Louisville & Nashville, American Sugar, U. S. Rubber first preferred, and American Woolen preferred were among standard issues showing recessions of a point to 2 points or more.

Fairbanks Morse preferred dropped 3 points, Goodyear preferred 3½, Spiegel-May-Stern 2½, J. C. Penney 2½, Jones & Laughlin 2½, American Can 2, American Locomotive preferred 2, Armour of Illinois prior preferred 2¼, Case more than 2, and the preferred 4½.

A few on the upside included City Ice & Fuel preferred with a gain of nearly 4 points, Detroit Edison 1½, Youngstown Sheet preferred 3½, Inland Steel 2, Atlas Powder more than a point and Brooklyn Union Gas 1.

U. S. Governments featured the bond market. Good fractional gains were established by some of the more prominent issues. Some of the leading rails also improved. The lower priced carriers were easy.

Among the commodities, both wheat and corn dropped sharply. May wheat declining under the dollar mark. Cotton also declined.

Renewed interest in the merchandising shares the last few days is attributed to continued good retail business. According to the Dun & Bradstreet weekly report retail activity during the last week "was marked by a better response to January clearances than such promotional events had met for the last three years." The report noted that sales of staple lines at regular December prices had contributed heavily to the week's total.

As has been noted before retail buying the last two months, particularly during the Christmas season, has been unusually heavy. Consequently, merchants were not overloaded with goods at the end of this period, and therefore were obliged to take smaller losses in the clearance sales than usual.

In other words, the country's merchants are in good position to make money this year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The do-and-dare spirit was lacking in today's stock market proceedings, and leading issues were inclined to drift down-stream.

Dullness ruled throughout the major part of the session. Technicians felt that possible Washington developments were causing some uneasiness. Further improvement in business and industry apparently was having little influence.

Century Ribbon showed an advance of 1, to a new peak for the past year or so.

Some Utilities Steady

Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey and North American were fairly steady, but Western Union and American Telephone drowsed.

Losers of 1 to 2 or more points included McIntyre Porcupine, Dome, United States Smelting, Union Pacific, Spiegel-May-Stern, J. C. Penney, American Sugar Refining and United States Steel common and preferred.

Fractional declines were registered by Bethlehem, General Electric, General Motors, Chrysler, New York Central, Santa Fe, American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco.

Carrier shares were unresponsive to a more than seasonal increase in freight car loadings. For the week ended Jan. 9, loadings totaled 498,073 cars, a gain of 72,953 over the previous week but a decline of 2740 from the corresponding 1934 week. The aggregate was an increase of 58,604 above the like 1933 period.

U. S. Governments Up

A brisk investment demand for Home Owners Loan 2¾s which resulted in a gain of ⅝ of a point on top of yesterday's ½-point rise, was the outstanding feature of the federal list during the early trading. Selling down from 98 to 98.9 this guaranteed obligation reached the highest level since its creation. The new Treasury 3⅛s also established a new peak at 102.28 up 4-32ds of a point. Home Loans 3s were bid up 8-32ds to 100.12; Federal Farm Mortgage 3s, 8-32ds to 100.13; Treasury 3s of 1946-48, 6-32ds to 102.6, and Treasury 4s, 8-32ds to 109.20.

Some of the low priced rails were offered too freely for ready absorption, and prices receded. St. Paul 5s dropped 1½ points to 23; Nickel Plate 4½s, were off 1 at 63⅝, and fractional losses were registered in Frisco 4½s at 13, Great Northern 4½s at 78¼, and Erie 5s at 72¼.

Prime carrier issues gave a better account of themselves. Union Pacific 4s improved ⅝ at 102, and Santa Fe 4s were a shade higher at 108¼. Utility and industrial bonds were steady to firm as a rule, with moderate gains in loans of Columbia Gas & Electric, Detroit Edison, Goodyear, Phillips Petroleum and Texas Corporation.

Foreign issues showed unimportant changes with the exception of Japanese 5½s, which were a point lower under small offerings.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan.11	Jan.10
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	800	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	
34½	16	.2	Adams Millis	400	31½	31	31	32	
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	..	Advance Rumely	300	5⅝	5½	5½	6	
9⅝	4⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7	7	7	7½	
113	91¼	3	Air Reduction	700	114	113	113	115¼	
23⅞	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	6800	19⅝	18⅛	18⅛	19⅝	
5¼	1½	..h	Alleghany Corp	1300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅛	4½	..h	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	7	6½	6½	6½	
14⅜	4	..h	Allegh pf ww XL	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
160¾	115½	6	Allied Chem	1800	138¾	134½	134½	138	
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1900	16⅜	15½	15⅝	16⅜	
30⅛	11½	.25e	Alpha Port Cem	400	18¼	17¾	17¾	..	
7⅜	2⅞	..	Amal Leather	500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
58⅜	30	2	Amerada	400	49½	48½	49½	50½	
48	25½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	2400	52	50½	51½	52	
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	400	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜	
56½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	43	43	43	45	
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	600	7½	7½	7½	7½	
72⅞	46⅛	..	Am Cyns Sug pf	60	62	60½	60½	62	
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	28½	27¾	27¾	28½	
122	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	119½	119	119	119	
114¾	90¼	4†	Am Can	1200	114¼	111¾	112½	114½	
152½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	153	153	153		
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	2400	19⅛	18⅛	18½	19⅛	
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	800	41	40	40½	43	
12¾	4½	..	Am Chain	100	9	9	9		
40	9	..	Am Chain pf	400	30	28	28	40	
70⅝	46¼	2†	Am Chicle	1100	68¼	66¼	68¼	68⅝	
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	1900	30⅝	29½	29⅝	30¾	
5	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	1100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
13⅜	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow	6500	5	4⅜	4½	5	
30	11¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	18¾	18	18	19	
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	700	16½	15⅜	15¾	16½	
17½	6½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	8	7⅞	7⅞	8	
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	5	5	5		
42¾	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	24¾	24	24		
10	3	..	Am Ice	600	4½	4	4	4	
41¼	25¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞		
11	4¾	..	Am International	800	6⅝	6	6		
	1½	⅜	Am La France	100	½	½	½	⅝	
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	60	4½	4¼	4¼	4½	
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	1900	19⅜	18½	18	19⅝20	
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	400	58½	51¾	51¾	56	
24	2	2	Am Mach & Mct	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅞	
27⅜	12⅞	..	Am Metal	500	15⅜	15	15¼	15⅜	
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	
26¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	3300	12¼	11½	11½	11⅞	
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	14½	13⅝	14	14	
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	4700	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	15¾	
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	5200	22⅞	21¼	21⅝	22⅞	
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	400	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
7⅜	3⅛	..	Am Seating	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
30	19⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	24½	24½	24½		
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4400	38	35⅞	36½	38⅛	
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	124	123⅞	123⅞	123	
109	91¼	3g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	110¾	110⅛	110⅛	110	
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	17	16	16¼	17⅛	
92	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	200	90	90	90		
44¾	37	..	Am Stores		42⅜	42⅛	42½	42¾	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	66⅛	65	65	67	
129¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	129	128⅝	128⅞		
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	2600	106	103¾	103¾	105	
13	3	..	Am Type Fdrs(h)	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf(h)	30	14¼	14	14	14½	
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	5300	14½	14	14	14½	
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	700	59	58¾	59	59	
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	900	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾	
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	1500	42¼	41¼	41½	43	
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap(h)	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	4⅝	4½	4½		
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	7300	11⅞	11	11¼	11⅝	
17⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	400	17½	17¼	17¼		
24½	13½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	17½	16⅝	16⅝	17¼	
10⅛	4⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	5	5	5		
39⅞	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	1500	39	38	38¾	39¼	
103	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	102	102	102		
	6¾	3½	Armour Ill	26400	6	5½	5⅝	5⅞	
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf	5100	69	67	67	69¾	
85	54	..	Armour Ill pf	200	93	91	91	93	
	8⅜	3	Arnold Constable	600	5¼	4¾	5¼	5½	
18½	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	13¼	12¼	12¼		
92	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	400	92	91	91		
73¾	45½	2e	Atchison T&SF	2800	54	51½	51¾	53⅞	
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	400	86	85⅞	86	86	
54½	24½	1	Atl Coast Line	2400	34¾	32¾	33½	35¾	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	2900	25	24½	24¾	24⅞	
55½	35¼	2e	Atlas Powder	500	43	42	42	41⅞	
16¼	5½	..	Atlas Tack	100	7½	7¼	7¼		
17⅝	16½	..	Auburn Auto	4600	27¼	26	26	27½	
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	13	13	13		
65	39½	5	Austin Nichol A	80	63	63	63	63	
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1800	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5	

—B—

18	4⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	7500	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	6⅜	
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1400	25¾	25¼	25¼	26	
34½	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	3100	14¼	13⅛	13¾	14¼	
37⅜	15¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	16⅜	15⅜	15½		
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	100	101½	101½	101½	101½	
115	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	110	110	110		
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	300	36	36	36		
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	3200	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅝	
127	95½	7.02	Beatrice Cream	500	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	17⅝	
15¼	8⅝	.50e	Belding Hem	7500	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13¼	
127	95½	7.02	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	114½	114⅝	114⅝		
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1600	16½	15¾	15⅞	16½	
19⅛	12⅝	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	17⅝	16⅝	16¾	17⅛	
40	26	2	Best & Co	1300	36	35	35¼	36	
49½	34½	..	Bethlehem Steel	6100	33⅜	31¾	31¾	33½	
82	54½	..	Beth Steel pf	1900	71¾	71	72	75¾	
40	19¼	1e	Bigelow Sanford	500	23½	23¼	23¼		
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	1800	13¼	12¼	12¾	13¼	
15½	5⅞	.40	Bloomingdale	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	900	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛	
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2200	58¼	58	58	58¾	
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2800	24½	24⅝	23⅝	24⅜	
31	16½	1	Borg Warner	5800	30½	29¼	29¾	30¼	
3	⅞	..	Botany A pf (h)	100	1½	1½	1½		
27½	14	2	Briggs & Strat	600	24¼	24¼	24¼	24	
44⅞	28¼	1.15e	Brooklyn Man T	400	39¾	38¾	38¾	39⅞	
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	90	90	90	90	
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	2700	52	50	50	51	
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾	
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	1600	6½	5¾	5¾	6½	
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	11⅝	10⅝	11	11¾	
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	180	70	69	70	70½	
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	400	5	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	30	28	28	29½	
5¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	3500	13⅜	13	13	14¾	
13⅝	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	2500	15¼	14¾	14¾	15⅝	
3⅞	¾	..	Bush Term (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
9½	2¾	..	Bush Term deb (h)	100	8¼	8¼	8¼		
21	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	50	15½	15½	15½		
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
4⅞	1¼	..	Butterick	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
32¾	13⅜	..	Byers	1500	19½	18¼	18⅜	19¼	
67½	40	..	Byers pf	80	55	53¼	53¼	55	

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1800	38¾	37	37	38¾	
1¾	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1	1	1	1⅛	
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	800	15⅜	15	15⅜	15½	
18⅛	7¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3900	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	12½	
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	36	36	36	36	
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	100	34½	34½	34½	36¾	
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	4200	58	55	56¾	57⅝	
92½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	130	98	93¾	93¾	98¼	
38¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	8800	38½	38¼	38¾	39⅞	
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	4700	33⅜	31¾	32	33⅝	
4	1	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	250	19	18⅝	18⅝	19½	
32½	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	100	23½	23½	23½	23¼	
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	2600	12	11	11		
110	82	7	Century Rib pf	100	104	104	104		
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	3100	45⅜	42¾	43	45⅜	
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	30	29½	29½	30¼	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1400	43¾	42½	42¾	44	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2600	45	44	44	44¾	
8	7⅝	..	Chi & El Ill pf (h)	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
	8½	2	Chi Mil & St P	2400	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13¼	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	4⅜	4	4	4½	
15	3½	..	Chi & N'western	2400	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5¼	
28	3¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	10	9½	9½		
8¾	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	7	
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	900	24½	22¾	23¼	24⅝	
6¼	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2½	
8	2	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	1700	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	4	
33¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	500	28¼	28	28		
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾	
60⅜	29¼	1	Chrysler	17300	40½	38½	38⅞	39¾	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	20½	20⅜	20⅜		
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	210	90¾	89¾	90⅜	87	
2½	½	..	City Stores (h)	800	1	⅞	⅞	1	
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc ()	100	½	½	½	½	
5¾	2¼	..	City Stores A (h)	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜		
18⅝	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	3700	17¾	17⅜	17½	17½	
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	500	102	102	102		
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1900	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14½	
9¾	7	..	Collins & A pf	06	85	83	85	85	
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	100	4½	4½	4½		
19¼	6⅝	..	Columbia Gas	16600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅝	
58¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	600	58¾	58¼	58¼		
41⅜	21½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	600	37⅞	36½	36½	38	
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1600	74½	71	71½	74¼	
40¼	18⅜	2	Comm Credit	7600	44½	42¼	42⅞	44	
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	
30⅛	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	60	30½	30	30	30	
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	3800	60⅜	58	58	60¾	
114	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	114	114	114		
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	10600	23	21⅜	21⅝	23	
3¾	1	..	Comwith & So	7500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1400	33	31½	31½	32	
35⅜	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1600	34¼	33	33½	33⅞	
61	32	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	30	37	37	37		
6¼	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	9800	6⅞	6¼	6½	6⅝	
20¾	10⅜	2m	Consol Film I pf	8100	21½	19⅜	20½	20⅞	
47⅜	18½	..	Consol Gas	28200	22⅝	21¾	21¾	22	
95	71	5	Consol Gas pf	800	82	81	81	81	
14¼	7¼	.42e	Consol Oil	6100	8¼	7¾	7⅞	8	
2½	½	..	Consol Textile	1400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅝	6½	..	Container A	3400	13½	12½	12½	13¼	
5⅝	2¼	..	Container B	4100	4½	4½	4½	4⅞	
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	800	6¼	6	6		
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Bakjng2B	200		1	1	1	
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	2600	67½	65½	65½	67½	
36¼	23⅜	1.20†	Cont Insurance	600	34	32½	32½	33¾	
24¾	13¾	..	Cont Motors	2800	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼	
22¾	15¾	.50e	Cont Oil	6800	17⅞	17½	17½	17¾	
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1400	65¾	64¼	64¼	65¼	
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	1600	6¼	5¾	6	6¼	
36¼	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	700	36½	36¼	36¼	36½	
84½	59	..	Crosley Radio	400	13½	13½	13½	13½	
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	500	24¾	24¼	24¼	25	
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	44	44	44		
84	47	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	86	86	86		
6¾	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	5¼	5	5	5⅜	
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	400	23½	23	23	24	
71	44	.50e	Crucible Steel pf	200	66	65½	65½		
3¼	⅞	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
8⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1800	6¼	5⅝	5½	6¼	
25	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	140	46¼	43½	43½	46	
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1200	22¼	21¼	21½	22⅜	
95¾	43½	6m	Curtis Pub pf	900	100⅝	99⅜	99⅝	101	
5¼	2¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1800	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	800	8½	8¾	8½	9⅛	
90	64½	8	Cushman 8%	10	64¼	64¼	64¼		
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	600	19½	19	19½	20	

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34½	10¼	..	Deere & Co	6300	27⅞	25¾	26½	27¾	
19¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1400	20	19½	19⅝	19⅞	
13½	35	..	Del & Hudson	1200	41⅝	39¾	39¾	42⅜	
33⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	3700	17⅜	16⅝	17	18	
13¼	3¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	4	4	4	4½	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	800	74½	73¼	74	73	
55¼	29	1½†	Devoe & Ray A	100	47½	47½	47½		
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	600	27½	27½	27¾	27⅝	
48¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	3200	38¼	37	37	38	
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	14½	
28½	14½	..	Douglas A	3300	23½	21¾	22¾	23½	
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2500	96⅛	94½	94¾	96¼	
128½	113	8	du Pont deb	300	128½	126½	128½	129	

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan.11	Jan.10
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	106	106	106	106	

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13⅜	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	7¼	6⅞	6¾	7⅝	
116½	79	4†	Eastman Kodak	2600	117¾	116½	116½	117⅝	
22½	12⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	500	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾	
10¼	6	..	Elfingon Schild	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6000	26⅜	25⅝	26¼	26⅝	
110	60	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	108½	108½	108½	108½	
	7½	3	Elec Boat	2800	5½	5½	5¾	5½	
	9½	4¾	Elec & Mus Ind	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	
	6¾	2¾	Elec Pow & Lt	3400	3	2¾	2¾	3	
19¾	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1300	7½	7	7	7	
21	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	9½	8¾	8¾	8¾	
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	300	54¾	54¼	54¼		
138	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	137½	137½	137½	138	
23½	10½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜		
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	300	5	5	5	5	
24½	9⅜	..	Erie RR	800	12½	11½	11⅞	12½	
28¼	14¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	16⅛	15½	15½		
14¾	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	500	12	11¼	11¼	12	
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	600	21¼	19½	19½	21⅛	

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18¾	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	700

Commerce and Finance

Billions Hinge Upon Supreme Court Decision on Gold Clause

Business and Industry

Argument on Gold Clause Case Heard By Supreme Court

Administration Chiefs Not So Confident as Government Rests

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Arguments in the gold clause case before the Supreme Court concluded today. In effect the question is whether the dollar shall be worth $1 or $1.69. The sum involved is reckoned as the biggest ever to be at stake before the high court in its more than a century existence.

Nine judges were called upon today to settle from the abstractions of the law the abstraction of what certain oblong pieces of paper, called money, are worth. A total of $100,000,000,000 in gold bonds is estimated to be affected. From these the whole price level is touched. In view of the momentous character of the case, not only to the New Deal, but to debtors and creditors of the nation, Homers S. Cummings, Attorney General, personally appeared and wound up for the Government. As an indication of the admixture of economics, finance and politics in the remarkable case, his concluding address did not cite one legal precedent nor mention a single specific case.

The Administration Defense

Whatever the high court finally decides, it is at the present moment undoubtedly giving the Roosevelt Administration a bad time, just as it did in its adverse 8-to-1 decision in the oil case. As the justices today, from the chief justice down, poured questions on Angus D. MacLean, assistant solicitor general, who proceeded Mr. Cummings, a good deal more of the Government's original confidence in a sympathetic verdict evaporated. Intreviewed afterward, government officials still insisted that they would be upheld, but their mood was far different from what it was at the outset, and what it has been since Congress on June 5, 1933, blithely abrogated the gold clause pledge in Government bonds at the request of the White House, with hardly a thought of the legal consequences.

Mr. Cummings gave no sign of apprehension in his personal appearance today, but his status nevertheless was similar to that of a small boy called before a group of school principals. The Legal Tender cases have frequently been cited to sustain the Government and it is recalled that it was in these cases that two additional judges were added to the High Court to sustain the will of an earlier President.

"It would be a generation before we could release ourselves from this bondage," he declared in concluding.

Exercised Sovereign Powers

Mr. MacLean argued that any contract entered into by the Government was subject from its inception to an exercise of sovereign powers, such as regulation of the currency, which it had under the Constitution. Owners of gold bonds, he said, never were paid in gold; in this case they got the same number of dollars as they had paid, and the bonds did not depreciate on the market.

In the same chamber where Webster made his reply to Hayne, now used by the high court, Mr. Cummings began his final summation. He spoke solemnly, in a conversational voice.

"The cases are manifestly of vast importance, and whatever decision is rendered, it will have consequences so intermingled with the life of our people that it is difficult to determine them," he began.

"Permit me to say that what was done by the Administration and Congress was not done thoughtlessly. It was done after the most complete and thoughtful and painstaking consideration."

"We were dealing with something that America had never contemplated before and under circumstances that would have appalled many a stout heart."

"Every aspect was considered, hour after hour, day after day; week after week, as the situation developed. We do not suggest that it was with any glad heart that we interfered in any contractual obligation—it was done only as a matter of supreme necessity."

The government's authority, he said, had finally been used with the object "of stopping the terrible consequences of deflation and consistently to maintain the parity of every dollar with every other dollar."

"The problem was approached with consecrated devotion," he continued. "The result was an outstanding achievement of statesmanship."

Latin America Gains In Purchasing Power

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUSINESS conditions in South and Central America have shown notable improvement during the last two years.

Note the steady climbing in the index of purchasing power from the point of 22 months ago.

Union League Club Wants Clarification Of Monetary Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—That the Federal Government reduce public expenditures, eliminate unnecessary government projects and stabilize the dollar at its current value is urged in a resolution adopted by the Union League Club last night. At the same time the club, a development of the Civil War period in the United States and organized to support the Union, went strongly on record that President Roosevelt should clearly define his monetary program.

"The Union League Club believes that the most important duty of the National Government at the present time is to give the country undoubted assurance that its policy in respect to the finances and current of the nation will be of a character to encourage business enterprise and revival," the resolution says. "This means reduced expenditures, the elimination of wholly unnecessary government projects and no further tinkering with the stated value of the dollar."

The league urged that business interests of the country be permitted to take the lead in promoting prosperity. "When we say that business asks to be permitted to lead," the resolution continues, "we do not mean that unjust or improper practices should be followed. When we speak of business seeking to lead we mean that business should be allowed to proceed on its normal course, according to methods that have behind them the force of generations of business experience and that this experience and prestige should not be harrassed and imperilled by the introduction of conjectural expedience, having no experience to justify them, and the futility of every one of which so far introduced has been amply proved. . . .

"Business does not ask to rule It asks the right to live. The Government has the right to rule, but it has not the right to stifle legitimate endeavor on the part of the commercial interests of the country. . . ."

All Major Building Lines More Active

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Engineering construction for the week at $31,883,000 is higher in all major subdivisions, reports Engineering News-Record. Private work totals $4,486,000, federal awards at $7,418,000 are running below a year ago, and state and municipal amounting to $19,979,000 are materially higher.

Awards for streets and roads are exceptionally high at $10,583,000. Other classes of work are: earthwork and waterways, $6,200,000; public buildings, $4,826,000; bridges, $2,755,000; waterworks, $1,293,000; sewerage, $1,547,000, and private unclassified work totaled $3,045,000.

Pittsburgh Plants Spend Freely for Improvements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 11—Anticipating a 10 per cent increase in the plate and window glass business during 1935 and a greater improvement in paint requirements under stimulus of the National Housing Act, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company will spend $1,500,000 in modernizing its plants.

Counting on better times, the Freedom Oil Works Company has voted to spend $1,250,000 for plant improvements in the Pittsburgh district and is contemplating spending an additional $100,000.

Big Canadian Bond Price Rise Related to Monetary Policy

Part of Similar Movement Taking Place Throughout World, Says Bank of Canada—Yield of Dominion Short-Term Issues at Record Lows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 11—There has been a tremendous rise in the price of Canadian bonds during the last year, according to the Bank of Canada. The bank relates the rise to monetary policy and shows that it is a part of a similar movement which is taking place throughout the world.

It also says that a continuation of this rise sufficient to absorb the surplus reserves of the banks is impossible, but that a marked rise in the gilt-edged market cannot be an isolated phenomenon. The same causes, the bank declares, must tend to improve the value of all securities and continue to stimulate general business.

Record Low Yields

"Between April, 1933 and December, 1934 the yield on short-term Dominion of Canada maturities fell from 4¾ per cent to less than 2½ per cent," says the bank. Canada is participating in a world-wide movement which has brought down the yield on short-term maturities to record lows. As long as the investor could secure a large yield on high-grade bonds there was little inducement for him to interest himself in new investments. Within the period just mentioned the price of Dominion of Canada 4½s of 1959 increased from 90 to 108, a rise in market value of 20 per cent, and current yield on this investment is correspondingly lower.

"The impetus of this upward movement has spread into municipals and industrials. In a number of instances second-grade bonds have advanced substantially.

"This upward movement bespeaks a tremendous change in financial confidence; it has brought extraordinary profits or improvement in position to bondholders, and of itself it has created conditions which may be said to be favorable to new investment and industrial expansion.

"Whereas, there was wide divergence of opinion as to which of other governmental policies might be best calculated to speed recovery, there seems to have been genral agreement throughout the world that a monetary policy designed to produce low interest rates would be constructive.

Effects on Confidence

"The policy of the Federal Reserve System in the United States and of the Bank of England in Great Britain has been directed toward maintaining an easy money market, with a view to the encouragement of long-term investments. Its first consequence in both countries has been exceptionally low rates in the short-term market. In the United States the call rate in New York has been below 1 per cent and the return on Treasury bills as low as a small fraction of 1 per cent.

"Although the monetary policy of Great Britain has not been so drastic as that of the United States it has proved more effective in its influence on the long-term market, particularly that for industrials. The price of British Consols rose from 53 in December, 1931, to 91⅝ in November, 1934.

"If one considers the effect of this tremendous change in value of government securities upon the attitude of the investors of Great Britain, it is not surprising that confidence has been restored and business improved to a point where it includes a building program which has practically assumed boom proportions.

"Similar monetary policies have been followed by all those countries which have come to be considered as belonging to the sterling bloc. It is no accident that it is in some of these countries, including Great Britain, that the total volume of production is above the level attained in 1929. In recent letters we have presented reasons why a like monetary policy has as yet proved relatively less effective in the United States."

Reserve Statement Shows Total Money Circulation Down

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The return of currency to the Treasury and its agencies which had been previously withdrawn for holiday spending resulted in a depletion of $114,000,000 in money in circulation during the week ended Jan. 9. The Federal Reserve Banks' condition statement, which revealed the decline, sowed circulation of $5,420,000,000, an amount $23,000,000 higher than at this time last year.

Member banks reserve balances again pursued a sharp upward trend during the period, rising by $193,000,000 to a total of $4,283,000,000.

The condition statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended January 9, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,464,000,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $201,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

"On January 9 total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,467,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of $193,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and $6,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and a decrease of $6,000,000 in Treasury and National Bank currency, offset in part by an increase of $15,000,000 in monetary gold stock and decreases of $114,000,000 in money in circulation and $70,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks.

Bankers Trust Co. Earnings Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Bankers Trust Company reports operating earnings before dividend, for 1934, of $11,452,111, compared with $10,938,329 for 1933.

After payment of $7,500,000 in dividends, the same as in 1933, the balance of operating earnings was $3,952,111, to which were added investment profits of $1,571,886 and net miscellaneous credits of $814,200, making a total of $6,338,198. Against these profits and credits $4,350,000 was credited to contingency fund, leaving a net addition to undividend profits of $1,998,198.

Contingency fund during the year was charged with $3,277,182, to cover losses, specific reserves, and the writedown to par of United States Government securities purchased at a premium, so that contingency fund, now at $16,922,710, shows an increase of $1,072,817 for the year.

The London office of the bank, said S. Sloan Colt, contributed satisfactory net earnings to the company in 1934. Its deposits now total about $27,000,000, compared with approximately $23,000,000 at the close of 1933.

The bank's total commitments in Germany were reduced to $5,956,150 at the end of 1934, compared with $11,961,051 at the close of the previous year.

Loans to Brokers And Dealers Lower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by member banks in New York City amounted to $618,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 9, representing a decrease of $34,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Jan. 10, 1934, were $605,000,000.

Japan's Foreign Trade Is Larger For Nine Months

Material Gain Over Like Period of 1933—Third Quarter Slows Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's foreign trade during the first nine months of 1934 showed a material increase over the like period of 1933, although the high level of business and industrial activity which prevailed during the first half of the year was not maintained through the third quarter, according to a survey made by the United States Commerce Department's office here.

As a result of the advance, exports for the first nine months of the year totaled 1,563,659,000 yen, compared with 1,353,960,000 yen in the corresponding period of 1933. Imports increased to a value of 1,667,067,000 yen from 1,423,876,000 yen in the first three quarters of 1933.

Unfavorable Trade Balance

The unfavorable trade balance of 103,408,000 yen exceeded the import excess for the first nine months of 1933 by nearly 34,000,000 yen. Preliminary estimates indicate that the total unfavorable balance in merchandise trade for 1934 will be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 yen, it was stated.

Exports of cotton textiles, at present the principal export item, totaled 1,887,448,000 square yards, valued at 354,514,000 yen, in the nine-month period of 1934, an increase of 20 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value over the corresponding period of 1933. These gains more than offset a 30 per cent decrease in the value of raw silk shipments.

Import trade, the report shows, was featured by the continued advance in purchases of raw cotton. Higher prices resulted in a 52 per cent gain in the value of imports of wool, although the quantity was smaller than in the first three quarters of 1933. Crude rubber imports, gained heavily in value owing to the higher price level.

U. S. Best Customer

The United States continued to hold first place in Japan's foreign trade during the first nine months of 1934 and accounted for 19 per cent of its exports and 31 per cent of its imports, although the value of exports was lower than in the first nine months of 1933.

In addition to advances in exports to most of its principal Asiatic markets, Japan increased its sales of goods in Africa approximately 36 per cent in the period under review. Increases were also recorded in exports to principal European countries. Exports to South American countries totaled 39,238,000 yen compared with 14,867,000 yen in the first nine months of 1933, while shipments to Central America increased to a value of 31,550,000 yen in the first three quarters of 1934 from 10,370,000 yen in the nine-month period of 1933.

Total Japanese exports to the United States in the January-September period of 1934 were valued at 292,733,000 yen compared with 383,093,000 yen in the corresponding period of 1933. Japanese imports from the United States during the two periods were, respectively, 529,991,000 yen and 438,645,000 yen.

Average exchange rate of the yen was 30 cents Jan.-Sept., 1934 (18 cents on old gold basis), and 24 cents Jan.-Sept., 1933 (20 cents on old gold basis).

Department Store Sales Rise 11 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 11

AN INCREASE of 11 per cent in the value of department store sales during December, as compared with the like month in 1933, was reported today by the Federal Reserve Board. It also said sales for the entire year 1934 were 13 per cent higher than the year before.

The month's gain was described as greater than the estimated seasonal amount. A sizable gain over November's figures was also disclosed. The board's index was 76 per cent of the 1923-25 average in December, as compared with 73 in November and 74 in October.

All districts reported gains for the year, ranging from 26 per cent for the Atlanta territory down to 5 per cent for Boston.

Paramount-Publix Reports a Profit In the Year 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The work of reorganizing the Paramount-Publix Corporation was a step nearer when the cash requirements under the proposed reorganization plan were presented yesterday to Judge Alfred C. Coxe by Alfred A. Cook, counsel for the Stockholders' Protective Committee, and Paramount.

It was brought out at the hearing by George Schaefer, vice-president and general manager of the picture group, that the company would show a gain for 1934, compared with a loss in the preceding year. Mr. Schaefer estimated that the profits on the picture group for the last three months of 1934 would be about $1,030,000, compared with $2,300,000 for the last quarter of 1933. He expected profits for 1934 would be slightly above $5,000,000.

The plan is for reorganization of Paramount-Publix and its subsidiary, the Paramount Broadway Corporation, owner of the Paramount Building in Times Square. The hearings on this plan have been going on since Dec. 27.

When questioned by Louis M. Loeb, partner of Mr. Cook, as to how much cash was needed to keep the picture end of the business going, Mr. Schaefer testified that a weekly budget of $700,000 was necessary, of which $250,000 was for salaries of 2700 employees on the west coast. The annual production budget was about $36,000,000, he added. He said that the allowance for picture inventories was insufficient and should be about $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 additional.

Frank Freeman, in charge of the theater operation for Paramount, said that net earnings of the theater group for 1934 were about $882,000. In 1933 there had been a loss. He envisaged that earnings for 1935 would be about $1,200,000.

Paul Raibourn, chief statistician for Paramount, testified that in his opinion the $23,311,869, representiing the value of the investments in and advances to affiliate companies, was a fair valuation of those assets. He said the land, buildings, leases and equipment, aggregating $85,481,778 represented the cost of these assets over a period of years beginning with 1912, less conservative depreciation charges.

The stockholders' protective committees represent 54 per cent of the 3,220,900 shares of stock.

Stock Ownership Of Officials Now Being Disclosed

SEC Data Show Many Have Over $1,000,000 in Own Concerns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Led by S. S. Kresge's $28,450,000, the stock ownership of important corporation officials in their own concerns was disclosed officially today to range downward through the millions to securities with little listed value.

Overshadowing all who reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission was the quarter of a billion fortune of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in three Standard Oil companies. His holdings, however, had been made public previously. Kresge's stocks were in the Kresge variety stores.

$1,000,000 Holdings Common

The commission requires corporation officials owning more than 10 per cent of the stock in their concerns to list their holdings and the value with it.

Holdings estimated at more than $1,000,000 were fairly common in the reports thus far submitted.

Philip K. Wrigley owned stock in the William Wrigley Jr. Company, valued at $9,465,000.

Other holdings over a million included Edward L. Davis, $1,800,000 in American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Company; Seymour H. Knox, director of F. H. Woolworth Company, $4,931,000 in Woolworth; S. Vere Smith, as director, $1,650,000 in Columbia Carbon Company, and Horace Havemeyer, as director, $6,700,000 in Great Western Sugar Company.

Data on all corporations with securities listed on stock exchanges has not yet been forwarded to the commission, but will be under the new registration forms to be used next year. Apparently some of the reports made up to date were not required by law.

In the following summary of major stock holdings of officials, market values in round figures are given as of a recent date where quotations are available.

Kresge Leads Big Owners

The holdings as of Nov. 30, 1934, are:

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, Elmer J. Snow, director, 1300 preferred, par value $100, of $94,600 outstanding.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Edward L. Dawes, director, 127,844 common, valued at $1,800,000 of 10,158,000; W. C. McKinnery, director, 18,600 common, valued at $280,000.

A. P. W. Paper Company, Roger W. Babson as nominee, 17,600 common, valued at $32,800, of 158,000.

Anchor Cap Corporation, Isaac R. Stewart, president, 6500 common, valued at $105,000 of 227,758. John Dale Dilworth, director, 35,473 common, valued at $450,000.

Bayuk Cigars, Inc., Samuel Bayuk, chairman, 17,776 common, valued at $765,000 of 90,851 outstanding.

Bon Ami Company, Alfred W. Erickson, director, 19,200 common, and Eversley Childs, chairman, 68,920 common, of 300,000 common B outstanding.

Borg-Warner Corporation, C. S. Davis, president, 3691 common, valued at $176,400, and Dean D. Francis, director, 10,600 common, valued at $328,600, of 1,230,000.

S. S. Kresge Company, S. S. Kresge, chairman, 1,292,982 common, valued at $28,450,000; C. B. Tuttle, treasurer, 70,000 common, valued at $1,540,000. Charles B. Van Dusen, president, 64,102, valued at $1,410,200. R. R. Williams, vice-president, 46,563, value $1,024,300; of a total outstanding common of 5,517,000.

General Foods Corporation, Colby M. Chester, president, 21,075 common, valued at $615,000; Robert S. Cheek, director, 12,500 common, valued at $425,000; of 5,251,000.

Gillette Safety Razor Company, Henry J. Gaisman, director, 59,650 convertible preferred valued at $4,470,000, or 310,000.

The World's Business

Piling Up the Public Debt

AS AN unrepentant supporter of an unbalanced budget at such times as these, I am always interested in anything showing that the American fiscal situation is not as bad as it is so often represented to be. An interesting body of evidence reached this desk last week. It was in the form of a detailed examination of the federal debt acquired during the calendar year 1934, put out by that young but vigorous organization, Economics Statistics.

According to the authors of this survey, the total public debt increased $4,441,000,000 in 1934. Against this must be offset an advance of $518,000,000 in government deposits. So the net debt for the calendar years increased slightly less than $4,000,000,000.

Many people, I fancy, are under the impression created by Mr. Roosevelt's spectacular budget message of last January that debt creating had proceeded much faster. Last January the President contemplated emergency spending to the tune of $1,000,000,000 a month to last June. But it was quickly found that it was physically impossible to spend at such a rate. Last June the Treasury closed its books with the deficit well under the January estimates. The President has since made up for lost time, but he is still behind schedule, though between now and next June he proposes to speed up expenditures. The fact remains, however, that for the 12 months since that spectacular message last January, the Administration has added only $4,000,000,000 to the public debt, or an increase of about 18 per cent. The word only, of course, is used comparatively.

raised from the investor, not the taxpayer. But that does not mean that the matter has no present significance for the taxpayer. The investor must be paid interest on his loans and this comes out of taxation. To the taxpayer, therefore, the main point of interest, is to know on what terms the emergency money has been raised. Economics Statistics estimates that, while the public debt has gone up 18 per cent, interest payments have advanced only 8 per cent.

On reading these figures the thought will come instantly to mind, "But, of course, this lesser interest burden is due to the fact that the Treasury is financing itself by hand-to-mouth methods," that is, by short-term borrowing. Most people, to judge from various comments, are under this impression. The shorter the loan, the less you have to pay in interest. But in return you acquire an element of weakness in your fiscal situation. Short-term debt is called floating debt, and if this becomes unwieldy, the Treasury is at the mercy of an interest rate which may jump up as quickly as it drops down. Then, when the Treasury comes to meet its short-dated maturities, it may find itself in trouble.

But the fact is that during the past calendar year there has been a much better distribution in maturities than had been supposed. It is true that the short-term debts have increased but the long-term debts have increased faster. Economics Statistics provides an interesting table of the increase in debt during 1934 by maturities:

Less than one year	$951,000,000	21.5%
One to five years	603,000,000	13.7%
More than five yrs	2,887,000,000	64.8%
Total	$4,411,000,000	100%

It is to be noted that almost two thirds of the increase was accounted for by long-term debt. Treasury bills accounted for slightly more than one fifth.

The authors of this survey are budget balancers. In commenting on their own table they point out it is the total figures which are important, rather than the percentage distribution of the debt. In this way they are putting up a warning finger at a floating debt which was increased by more than $1,500,000,000 in 1934. Yet they are constrained to say that "it was a slightly favorable development that the larger portion of this increase was financed through the issuance of longer-term securities. How long this situation can be continued we will not venture to say; however, if Federal finances are kept in order and monetary experiment continues to be relegated to the background, there is no reason why financing through 1935 cannot be largely taken care of through long-term maturities." Such restrained confidence is supported by the reaction in Wall Street to the new budget announced on Monday.

H. B. E.

1934 World Flaxseed Crop Tops Year 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Flaxseed production was larger in 1934 than in 1933 in each of the leading flax-producing countries excepting the United States and possibly Russia, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Production in foreign countries reporting to date totals 95,858,000 bushels, compared with 82,448,000 bushels last season. The crop in the United States at 5,253,000 bushels, on the other hand, is the smallest since 1919. The bureau reports that, although information is not available regarding the Russian output, the acreage sown to flax for seed in that country this season is 1,100,000 acres less than last season.

Argentina, the largest producer and exporter of flaxseed, increased production in 1934 by more than 15,000,000 bushels.

General Motors Sales Abroad Rise Sharply

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—General Motors foreign sales for 1934 totaled 220,50 units, an increase of 81.3 per cent above 1933. For the month of December sales were 16,425 units, a gain of 80.4 per cent over the corresponding month of 1933, and the highest December volume recorded since 1928. These volumes relate to sales of cars and trucks of General Motors manufacture from American, English and German sources.

Sales of the Vauxhall product in England and the Opel product in Germany showed substantial gains during 1934, but the heaviest increase occurred in the instance of the export sales of Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, LaSalle and Cadillac products manufactured in the United States, with volumes running currently 135 per cent over the volume of a year ago.

To the Holders of the Capital Stocks of WILSON & CO., Inc. PREFERRED—CLASS "A"—COMMON

ANY holders of our stocks who have not yet received a notice of the Annual Meeting, Proxy, and details of the Plan of Recapitalization, please communicate with the undersigned.

Some owners of our stocks may be holding stock certificates registered in the name of brokerage houses, or others, with the result that the company may find it difficult to place the above important information in the hands of the actual owner of the stock.

We are desirous of having at the Annual Meeting as complete a representation as possible, either by proxy, or in person, and take this method of bringing it to the attention of the actual owners of our stocks who have not received the full information mailed on January 2nd, 1935.

WILSON & CO., INC.,
4100 South Ashland Avenue
Chicago, Ill.
George D. Hopkins, Secretary

January 11, 1935

To Accomplish A Definite Objective

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Jolt for Tricky Home Loaners

$200 or $40 for Monthly Aid?

South's Conservatives at Helm

Food for the Average American Found to Require 1.9 Acres—Japanese Scoop Quintuplet Doll Market—Liberty League Spent $95,062

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — Congress is getting under way slowly; and while the Senate takes its long week-end, the House hears that one of its most forceful members, Representative Sam Reyburn (D), Texas, is prepared to introduce legislation severely constricting utility holding companies.

Over this somewhat desultory legislative picture all this week was the shadow of the Supreme Court, first with its oil decision and now with the gold case, whose argument was concluded today. The influence of the court is already restraining legislation, a development regarded as the most important and well-timed of the new political season.

President Roosevelt, returning to the utilities fray, declares that "widows and orphans" will get on perfectly well under his program. Behind these major trends, the flow of daily governmental activity leads to such devious channels as Japan and the Dionne quintuplets, and the diets of men and horses.

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Foreclosing on the Parasites: When the Home Owners Loan Corporation was established, certain communities acquired the idea that it was an excellent opportunity for borrowing money which would never have to be repaid. They argued that the Government would never foreclose.

If such individuals still expect to "get away with it" they may be in for a rude awakening. The Home Owners Loan Corporation does not share their views about the validity of the obligation and is actually getting ready to start foreclosure proceedings against any individual guilty of deliberately defaulting on payments.

To date it has foreclosed in 24 cases. In almost all cases the property had been abandoned. The next objective is the deliberate defaulter. Those actually unable to meet payments are safe for the time being. Policy toward them has not been determined. But those who could pay and don't are not to be tolerated much longer.

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$40 or $200? Just what Mr. Roosevelt intends to offer to Congress as an alternative to the $200 a month Townsend old-age pension plan resolved itself once more into an insubstantial question mark. Forty dollars a month as an average for America's elderly was reported from reliable sources two days ago to have been virtually decided upon.

But Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, after a conference with the President on the entire social security program, laughed at the suggestion that the program carried a $40 a month direct grant for unemployed in need. Regardless, it is still considered a good guess that when the system is established, individuals over 65 years of age and in want will eventually obtain somewhere between $40 and $50 a month out of old-age insurance funds.

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House Organization: Observance of the time-honored rule of seniority today completed domination of the House organization by Democrats of the old South with a minimum of concessions to northern and western members of the party and to liberal elements.

With the speakership and majority floor leadership both already in southern hands the most conservative element in the party perfected its firm grip when the House approved as a matter of form the slate of committee assignments and chairmanships drafted in caucus yesterday.

With one exception the chairmanships of major committees are all in southern hands. Only the rules committee, nevertheless one of the most powerful, is under the leadership of a northerner—Representative John J. O'Connor of New York. Of the 10 other major committees, eight are headed by men who rank as outstanding conservatives in the House.

Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, chairman of the banking and Currency Committee, is considered highly unorthodox on financial matters, but otherwise not out of line with his colleagues. Representative John L. Rankin of Mississippi, chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, is a strong agitator for the bonus and looked upon with some distrust by the arch-conservatives, but does not rank with the more extreme elements. These are the only two possible exceptions to the conservatism of the major committee chairmen.

The resultant situation is great defensive power against any measure deemed excessive or extravagant by the Administration. Every parliamentary device as well as much parliamentary skill will be in the hands of the defense when such proposals as the Townsend old-age pension plan are brought up.

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Men and Horses: Approximately 1.9 acres have been required during the past decade to provide food for the average American.

To produce the "adequate diet at moderate cost," suggested by the Bureau of Home Economics, would require about 1.86 acres apiece. A "liberal" diet would require 2.3 acres per capita.

These figures were cited today in the report of the Land Planning Committee, which made it clear that many people consume the products of the per capita average, while others consume less. The future task of the nation is to aid the people who are "submarginal" in the amount of food they get.

Another interesting fact concerns the acreage required to feed horses and mules which help in the production of food. In 1933, .4 of an acre per person was required to produce feed for the animals used in producing for domestic consumption. If the number of horses and mules continues to decline, this acreage will probably become less. It takes more land to feed a horse than it does a human being.

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Spies in the Nursery: How the Japanese do it remains a mystery. The next to last spy scare, in which a photographing Japanese was taken into custody in Florida, and shortly released because he was shown to be reputable citizen with no evidence against him, pales into the shade beside the latest case.

For this time the spy scare is not among harbors and shipyards and munitions plants, but in a factory where they make rubber dolls. Manufacturers of dolls, as the parental public has reason to know, flooded the market with quintuplet baby dolls this season. It was a big idea, closely guarded by the bright manufacturer who had it. Carefully the dolls were fabricated, carefully distributed to department stores, toyshops, corner drugstores. It was to be a big scoop.

But barely were the dolls on the market, shortly before Christmas when the same markets were deluged with Japanese Dionne quintuplets, selling for half the price!

Now the famous Canadian infants are not very old, and the transport lines from the Orient are not very fast, so the dolls couldn't have been made after the first American ones were on the market.

"Dirty work," suspect the American manufacturers. And today they appealed to NRA and FTC to do something about the situation.

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Liberty League's Money: Observing all the proprieties, the American Liberty League has filed its financial contributions with the Clerk of the House, although denying that it is or pretends to be a political party. Receipts on the record amount to $104,830 and expenditures, during the organization's first four months, total $95,062.

Chief individual contributors were various members of the du Pont family. Archibald, Irénée, Lammot, Ernest, Eugene, Eugene E., Mrs. Pierre, and Mariana (Silliman) du Pont gave a total of $16,100. Hal E. Roach, the film producer, gave $2500. Numerous $5000 contributors are included. Countess Frieda Frasch Costanini of Paris sent $800.

No record of contributions from such leading members of the league as Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis, or James W. Wadsworth is given. Both the American Liberty League, Inc., and its subsidiary Delaware corporation, are included in the financial totals.

Jouett Shouse, president, who made public the totals, received $12,000 salary from Sept. 15 to Dec. 29, and $6000 for travel.

Drunken Driving Control Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Passage of a state drivers' license law and steps looking toward curbing useless fatalities on the highways of North Carolina, due in many instances to use of liquor by drivers, are regarded as certain during the present session of the Legislature. On a recent Sunday six young people were killed when a speeding car was wrecked near Wake Forest. A seventh was seriously injured. The coroner reported finding a partially filled quart bottle of liquor in the car.

During the past year there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of fatalities on the North Carolina highways. In the meantime, legal liquor stores have been established in Virginia and it is said that larger quantities of intoxicants are brought into North Carolina over the highways.

Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus will not advocate the repeal of prohibition in North Carolina, as he is a dry, but he will recommend measures calling for stricter enforcement of existing laws.

Legislation to Aid Labor Urged in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Unemployment insurance, ratification of the federal Child Labor Amendment, establishment of a state board of arbitration and mediation in labor disputes and the passage of a state recovery act were recommended by Maj. A. L. Fletcher, North Carolina Commissioner of Labor, in his biennial report, just issued.

These recommendations will be brought to the attention of the Legislature, now in session here. During the past biennium, Major Fletcher reported, his inspectors found 2182 violations of labor laws. Only eight of these, however, necessitated prosecution. Grade A establishments showed an increase of more than 100, while Grade D establishments decreased 31.

Alabama Welcomes Move Against Grade Crossings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Steps will be taken at once to start highway grade crossing elimination in Alabama, in line with President Roosevelt's message to Congress, according to the Alabama Public Service Commission. While this is no new subject in Alabama, it comes nearer to realization than ever before, it is said.

The Alabama Public Service Commission, the State Highway Commission, city engineering departments and the Federal Relief Administration will join forces in this program, which is expected to furnish employment for hundreds of thousands of men now idle.

New Packard a Great Little Car

New Packard 120-Sedan

New Small Packard Now Being Displayed In Boston Showroom

The first Packard ever offered at a price under $1000 at the factory is being displayed at the Commonwealth Avenue (Boston) showrooms of the Packard Motor Car Company of New England.

The new member of the Packard family is known as the Packard 120 with a wheelbase of 120 inches and equipped with a 110 horsepower engine. The Packard system of front-wheel suspension, an improvement on knee-action, is now called Safe-T-Flex to distinguish the Packard method from the many other systems in vogue. The Packard 120 lists at the factory from $980 to $1095. All efforts at streamlining are confined to the rear slope, the car still maintaining the distinctive Packard-shaped radiator.

Mechanically speaking, interest centers in the new engine, a straight-eight motor in which simplicity, economy, quiet operation and ruggedness are said to be the keynotes. Valves set at an angle permit a reduction of the ratio of combustion chamber area to volume, thus conserving a maximum of heat for useful work and obtaining greater horsepower from each atom of gasoline. Although high compression is maintained, aluminum cylinder heads make it possible to use the lower costs fuels. New safety features include ride stabilizer, wider vision, multibeam driving lights, shock-proof steering equipment.

The car actually uses only 25 per cent of its power at 50 miles an hour. Increased braking power with no added foot pressure is also stressed by Packard dealers.

Theaters

Continental Varieties

With our old friend Nikita Balieff as master of ceremonies, and Lucienne Boyer as principal performer, the Continental Varieties opened a brief engagement at the Wilbur theater last night.

Mr. Balieff, as rotund, as mischievous and as linguistically versatile as ever, presided with his old aplomb. Without slurring the rest of the company, it may be said that he is its most consistently entertaining member.

Miss Boyer is a French torch singer, rather than a diseuse in the Yvette Guilbert tradition. Like Helen Morgan and the other sisters of sadness, she sits on the piano for some of her songs, and she tends to tear a passion to tatters. But somehow this form of sentimentality is more acceptable in the French language, probably because the banality of the material is less apparent.

The French charm and vivacity also lend to Miss Boyer's more playful ditties an attractiveness to which her American colleagues could hardly attain, even if it occurred to them that life is not all heartbreak. The Gallic sense of balance and of the comedic aspects of human experience saves this artist from becoming tiresome.

Another newcomer to Boston was Raphael, a gentleman as spherical as Mr. Balieff himself. His elephantine antics with his tiny accordion kept the house in stitches. With this instrument he imitates Kreisler playing the Caprice Viennois, or de Pachman a Chopin Nocturne, but with facial and bodily contortions which the violinist would never be capable of and which the late pianist would envy.

The other entertainers were Vicente Escudero with his Spanish tap dancing (partnered by Carmita), and Iza Volpin's Continental Quartet (violin, cello, doublebass and piano), very muscular but not very musical. If you've ever heard the Cherniavsky Trio, you'll know what we mean.

The audience, large and fashionable, loved everything. L. A. S.

Motion Pictures

"The County Chairman"

Will Rogers has another role cut to his measure in "The County Chairman," screened from the George Ade play and on view at the Metropolitan Theater, Boston. As the small-town lawyer who plays "practical" politics he stands as protagonist of those ethical standards which distinguish the administration of public affairs in a democracy. It is interesting to note that the methods satirized by Ade at the turn of the century are still those relied on in 1935. Kent Taylor plays the unwilling candidate and Evelyn Venable the Girl. The attempt to reproduce the American atmosphere of 30-odd years ago is reasonably successful. The film should be sure-fire stuff.

Miss Earhart Continues Vacation in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Jan. 11 (AP)—Amelia Earhart continued her Hawaiian vacation today in the face of reports from San Diego, Calif., that she planned a secret takeoff at dawn in an attempt to fly to the mainland.

The San Diego report, originating with naval officers who declined to be quoted by name but who said they had received a message giving the flight plans, brought a denial from George P. Putnam, the husband of the woman flier. He said her plane wasn't ready for such a flight.

Aid for Banks Urged On Real Estate Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

percentage of the burden from real estate. Thus, if the expenditures and charges are no greater this relief will benefit the taxpayer.

The situation is not beyond repair, he declared. "I am only pessemistic because I believe the people of the Commonwealth must wake up to the problem immediately," he concluded.

Tax Situation Crisis In Lynn Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 11—Taxpayers are facing the biggest crisis since Civil War days, according to report submitted at the annual meeting of the Lynn Taxpayers' Association by its executive secretary, Richard P. Flynn. The report in substance revealed that leading government officials recognize that the tax structure is in serious danger of breaking down, with all governmental agencies, federal, state and municipal, seeking new sources of revenue.

The report emphasized that welfare costs have increased five times during the depression years and charged that property owners are fast weakening under the strain of carrying the staggering expense involved. While admitting that rent payments for welfare recipients have been kept at a low level locally, it is pointed out that if rent was paid for the 4000 families now on the welfare list the disbursements would reach unapproachable heights.

It also commends Mayor J. Fred Manning on his attitude in behalf of a contributory pension system for public employees.

The association formerly known as the Lynn Bureau of Municipal Research, has made an extensive study of facts and figures pertinent to the interests of the taxpayers of Lynn.

Among five recommendations which the association has submitted to Mayor Manning and the local Board of Assessors is one suggesting that all personal property be reassessed and that assessments of real estate be established in accordance to the cash value of the proerty.

The latter suggestion has the support of many Lynn citizens who feel keenly the recent destruction of some 17 large factory buildings, which grew out of a desire of the property owners to reduce the expense in taxes where there was little or no revenue coming back.

Boston Art Notes

Ernest Thurn

Ernest Thurn is known as artist and teacher of art in Boston. He does not exhibit often. There is at present a show of his drawings, water colors and temperas at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street.

One notes in a cursory glance that Mr. Thurn is motivated by laws of design; that his landscapes are not mere topography, but are built on constructional methods of picture-making rather than naturalistic portrayal. It is to his credit that he gains a sense of the countryside, conveys the illusion of trees, in a few calculated brush-strokes. It is the function of the artist to tranform the outward world into the mold of color and line and form; the transformation may be expressive, it may be mute.

There is a note of alacrity in all of Mr. Thurn's better work. Occasionally, the technical framework is apparent, and obstructs the view of the onlooker who wishes to probe the artist's idea.

The tempera, treated in the manner of aquarelle, does not seem to us to lend itself to so carefree an application of pigment. Tempera somehow demands by its nature a more calculated application, greater generalization in handling, and a reduction of the surfaces to a few prominent planes. When Mr. Thurn combines charcoal and water color he achieves a pleasing blend.

Boys and Girls' Bookshop

Original illustrations for children's books are on view at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. Of particular merit are the illustrations of Hildegard Woodward drawn for "America Travels," written by Alice Dalgliesh. Miss Woodward has portrayed the omnibus, the carriage, the bicycle, coach and other vehicles of travel, including the great ocean liner. Her drawing is carefully planned, articulate, graceful. She uses few lines to gain an effect and she tries to achieve smoothness and orderliness, so that the depiction is unmistakable and unmuddled. She treats the surface with the precision of a cameo cutter. The beauty of surface in her work is nothing short of a rarety in this day when drawing is done swiftly, casually, and with diminished precision. Miss Woodward's drawing graces a book, and what is more, it is harmonious with the printed page. D. A.

Wool Goods Consumption Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The consumption of combing and clothing wools exclusive of carpet wools for November is estimated at 45,423,000 pounds, grease equivalent weight, by the New York Wool Top Exchange Service in its latest trade report, comparing with 33,639,000 pounds for October, 14,647,000 pounds for September and 46,570,000 pounds for November, 1933. The consumption of wools in November, 1932, was 42,241,000 pounds. In November, 1931, it was 37,262,000 pounds and in November, 1930, it was 30,403,000 pounds.

Rail Labor Drives For Six-Hour Day Without Pay Loss

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CHICAGO, Jan. 11 — Railroad labor yesterday opened a drive for a six-hour day, without shrinkage in pay envelopes.

A plank embodying these aims was placed at the top of the platform being formulated by the legislative committee of the American Railroad Labor Executives Association as the vanguard of 1500 representatives of every line in the United States and the officers of the 21 brotherhoods gathered for their annual meeting.

Other legislative proposals which they will submit to the convention include:

Federal "full-crew" regulations to supersede state laws.

A new federal "hours-of-service" statute cutting the allowable service period to 12 hours against the 16 successive hours now permitted.

New regulations shortening the lengths of trains.

The committee said a federal bill setting the number of men needed to man the trains would make for uniformity in all states, remove some of the travel hazards and make jobs for several thousand persons.

Reverted Acres Urged For Expanding Parks

(Continued from Page 1)

under control of hundreds, if not thousands, of political jurisdictions and shades by degrees from public into private ownership with a constant fluctuation between the two."

The committee suggests that the area in national parks and monuments be increased to 32,000,000 acres; that state and county parks be increased to 10,000,000 acres; that migratory bird refuges be increased to 17,000,000 acres, and upland game refuges to 21,000,000 acres. Municipal parks and parkways are expected to increase by 1,000,000 acres and golf courses by another 1,000,000 acres.

The most striking picture of permanent tax delinquency the committee finds in the northern cut-over sections of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 16 northeastern Minnesota counties 44 per cent of the taxable area was delinquent in 1931 on levies of 1929 or before. In Michigan, the State owns about 3,000,000 acres of lands, bought at tax sales.

A similar trend is noted in the Pacific Northwest, although conditions, in keeping with the less advanced stage of timber removal, have not become so serious there. A third important area of tax delinquency includes the states of Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Recommendations to States

Selecting the state as the most desirable unit of government to which land should revert for nonpayment of taxes, the committee proposes the basis for new state laws but at the same time recommends that the Federal Government assist the states in classifying reverted lands, extend its submarginal land to include the acquisition of nondelinquent tracts scattered through areas of reverted lands, and assist in the development and management of such lands.

For state action, the committee recommends a policy of taking tax deeds after a five-year redemption period; modification of recent relief measures to exclude application to chronically delinquent land; clarification and strengthening of title reverted and deeded to the State and establishment of a state agency to control tax-reverted land.

The committee also approves retention of the subsistence homestead experiment on a permanent basis, warning, however, that "no substantial movement of unemployed people from urban areas into commercial agriculture be publicly encouraged," because "it is imperative that the problem of industrial employment be solved in other ways than by trying to make farmers out of urban unemployed."

An estimate is made that the 75,000,000 acres of submarginal land recommended for withdrawal for farming by the National Resources Board would include about 450,000 farms.

Uses for 20,000,000 Acres

It consists of about 20,000,000 acres of crop land, 35,000,000 acres of pasture land and 20,000,000 acres of forest and woodland, waste and other land, according to the committee. It is suggested that 10,000,000 acres of the crop land involved could be used for pasture and 10,000,000 for forest.

The land planning committee's report is one of four on which the Natural Resources Board's recent findings were based. The other three, to be made by the water planning committee, the planning committee for mineral policy and the report of the board of surveys and maps, will follow shortly.

American Founders Corp.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—American Founders Corporation, an investment trust, and subsidiaries report for the year ended Nov. 30 consolidated net assets of $12,580,111, equivalent to $80.40 a share of first preferred and 38 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with net assets of $10,964,040, equal to $70.02 a share of first preferred and 23 cents a share on the common on Nov. 30, 1933.

New Deal Intends Protection of Oil, President Says

Laws Revised on Ruling of Court Hoped to Give Country Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — The whole New Deal philosophy toward the Supreme Court—which is simply that of legislating to effect reforms, enforcing the law and then perhaps years later amending it as many times as necessary to bring it in line with the highest court's rulings—was carefully, though allegorically, explained by President Roosevelt last night.

The latest ruling on oil control, the Chief Executive said, was useful because it showed specifically how the law could and should be changed. The major objective, he firmly and emphatically insisted, is to prevent the waste of a great national resource which cannot be replaced. If one legal form for effecting this result is faultily drafted, then others will take its place, even if a hundred amendments are necessary to bring the law into harmony with Supreme Court rulings.

Executive and Judiciary

His comment, elicited at the very delicate moment when the high court is weighing an even more important case, the gold clause abrogation, was diplomatically, and graphically drawn; and it is regarded as preserving correct relationships betwen the Executive and the judiciary.

Once, said the President, a village in up-State New York (another of Mr. Roosevelt's allegorical or real villages in his native State which he finds invaluable for explantory purposes) had a bad highway crossing. There was a question whether it was legal to appoint a constable on traffic duty at the intersection; but after consulting the best legal authority a town ordinance was passed, the constable went on the job, and a red-green light was erected as well.

Due to the protection, there were no more accidents at the intersection, and this continued for a year and a half (about the time the oil regulations have been in effect). But then, as an outcome of an accident a driver was arrested. He protested the legality of the village constable at that point, and the court said the ordinance was badly—illegally—drawn.

The court pointed out, however, that it was perfectly possible to correct the village law. It was corrected, and the town had a year and a half of life-saving to its credit as well as having its law finally correct.

So with oil, Congress found that the oil business was bringing ruin to itself through competition of "hot" oil at 10 cents a barrel. Congress passed legislation, the Administration took over the law, and in a year and a half, in the President's opinion, got the oil industry in pretty good shape.

In Form at Last

Candidly, Mr. Roosevelt continued, there would be at least half a dozen Supreme Court decisions before all the New Deal legislation is in precisely legal form. But, with good intent on the part of Congress and court alike, he concluded with great force, the country will go ahead to control the great natural oil industry.

This definition of Administration policy toward Supreme Court decisions is expected to govern the attitude of all government departments hereafter, and furnishes a useful, diplomatic, and persuasive argument to address to public opinion, no matter how severe the buffets may be that are handed down by the high bench.

Justice Defeats Rum In Auction of Boat

Behind the formal notice of an auction, issued by the collector of customs at Boston, lies a story in which justice wins over violations of the law. The motorboat C 21, it was charged, had engaged in the illicit occupation of smuggling alcohol into this country after repeal, neglecting such formalities as paying the import tax.

Coast Guardsmen seized the vessel, half sunk in the Merrimac River on Dec. 13, and fished out of the river some 500 gallons of alcohol in tin cans that were said to have been washed out of the C 21. Forfeiture proceedings were begun and today there is a formal notice hanging in the Custom House corridor, "Auction of Motorboat C 21 at Newburyport, Jan. 15, by order of Joseph A. Maynard, collector."

General Classified

ROOMS TO LET

THE TRAEMOUR CLUB
(For Business Women)
6427 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago
VERY REASONABLE RATES
By Day, Week or Month
An Ideal Home for Particular Women
Most attractive rooms furnished in Early American. Quiet street; one block to bus, and near fast elevated transportation to downtown Every service for your comfort and convenience Large, attractive lobbies Laundry and Gym Home-cooked meals, most reasonable

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use, selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie, women's, children's; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 409, Indianapolis, Ind.

LADIES SELL GUARANTEED HOSIERY
Silver Lady announces new line; full fashioned, pure silk, perfect; retailing below store prices; excellent opportunity; build profitable business; buy wholesale; generous profit; no investment. SILVER LADY, 366 5th Avenue, New York City

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest, Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. JJ-13, Indianapolis, Indiana

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

COMFORTABLE room suitable for couple who would appreciate use of kitchenette and G. E. Refrigerator in small private apt. near Mother Church. Com. 8153. Boston.

MOST attractively furnished apt. to rent; also bachelor apt., living room, bedroom, bath and fireplace. KENmore 2697, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Furnished and unfurnished one-room apartments, Frigidaires, baths, kitchenettes; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3851.

11 WARWICK RD., BROOKLINE, Suite 2—7 rooms, refrigeration, continuous hot water, janitor, heated garage; $85. Apply E. H. Rudd, 17 Broad St., Boston. Hub. 9200.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Will share my furnished apartment with couple or 2 ladies; near Harvard Square. Tel. Trowbridge 4858.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

EARL D. GASKELL
SUCCESSOR TO
BEAUCHESNE, Inc.
Automobile Body Work—Refinishing—Collision Work Our Specialty
70 FORSYTH STREET, BOSTON
TEL. KENMORE 3370

BEAUTY SHOPS

ANDREWS BEAUTY SALON 145 Tremont Street, Boston
Permanent Waving, Hair Styling, Facials
Hair Tinting, Manicuring. Tel. Dev. 7347-6833

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CORSETIERES

SPENCER CORSETS guaranteed for comfort, fitting and wear. For appointment and figure study tel. Mrs. Atkins, Wellesley 0447-M (Mass.).

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

HOME offered refined, Protestant, middle aged handy man at gasoline service station; references required. Write Green Bullfrog, Highway 22 and 28, Whitehouse, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Cozy homes below market value, easy terms; title guaranteed. Ask MR. JOINER, 28 Gates Ave. Specializing in property management.

GOWNS

GOWNS DESIGNED, cut, fitted and stitched with full instructions for finishing; $10. Emily A. Lindemann, 587 Fifth Ave., New York. Vol. 5-1986. Representative to your home in Nassau County. Phone Rockville Center 1129-J.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARCEL and PERMANENT WAVING a Specialty
ANNE MASON BEAUTY SHOPPE
193 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston Ken. 4397

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A MAID wanted for general work in Belmont; no heavy washing; wages $6 weekly. Write Box N-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study; experienced care; large, beautiful grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

INSURANCE

FIRE INSURANCE MALCOLM W. HALL Insurance Broker
10 Post Office Square, Boston Lib 5277

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds
ARTHUR W FITT, 28 West Street, Boston

OFFICE SPACE

NEW YORK CITY—Desk in quiet office with one business woman, $15.00; telephone service and good mailing address near 43rd on Madison. Write Box G-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

REAL ESTATE

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Winter in Miami Beach. Consult with MRS. ERNEST B. SMALLEY, Realtor
1221 Lincoln Road
10 years in Miami Beach

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WORTHWHILE additional income may be had representing manufacturer of men's furnishings; immediate commissions. Write W. F. RAINGER, Manager, 441 Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Room with board in private adult family; excellent meals; business person preferred; parking; near transportation. Tel. Jam. 3421-W.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Single and double room, meals, garage optional, in private home; prominently located. Tel. Pelham 1951, or write 14 Witherbee Ave.

WOULD like to share our home with business man; 30 minutes from Grand Central; room, board and garage available. Write Box M-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $5.00 up; apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 511 West 114th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Light, desirable rooms, homelike, clean, warm; permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 8177.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms with running water; permanent or transients. MRS. STUART, 189 Huntington Ave. Com. 8288.

BOSTON, 517 Beacon—Comfortable rooms; reasonable rates; near Mother Church. Circle 8524.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 47 So. Portland Avenue—Comfortably furnished rooms; near subways; references.

BUSINESS woman will rent large, nicely furnished room in modern apt., convenient location, reasonable. Ken. 5839 after 6 p. m., Boston.

N. Y. C.—Handsomely appointed, privacy, refined home; elevator; $8-$10. Phone evenings-Sunday, Academy 2-3075. Gardner 255 West 108 Street.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) ($5-P)—Attractive, cheery room, single, double; unusual outlook; elevator; $6-$10; references. Endicott 2-9461.

NEW YORK CITY, 620 W. 116th St.—Large front room, Hudson view; suitable 1 or 2; excellent transportation; reasonable. PRITCHARD.

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Large outside sunny room, adjoining bath, exceptionally clean; quiet surroundings; near church. TRafalgar 7-7793.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave., 11-C (99th)—Large, front, studio room; single, warm, comfortable, near bath; $8.00. RI. 9-9793.

N. Y. C., 507 West 111th St., Apt. 51—Comfortable, attractive, light room, $3; elevator, kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8-3803.

239 EAST 17TH ST., N. Y. C.—Overlooking park, very quiet; 2 large, partly furnished rooms to let; references required.

PALM BEACH, FLA.—Large, airy rooms, private baths; convenient Christian Science church, beach. MRS. E. P. DANGLER, 303 Royal Palm Way. Tel. 8011.

N. Y. C., 671 W. 193rd St. (A. 3-K)—Comfortable outside room, elev., near churches, subways; refs.; small family. Lo. 7-6933.

ROOMS WANTED

REFINED business woman desires clean home in East 60's, genteel private family, kitchen privileges. Write Box B-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing of all kinds, edge tools ground. Sales and service. Tel. Han. 6429.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Notice to Heads of Business

There is a place somewhere for a real honest to goodness sales executive, excellent record, sales, advertising, sales promotion and management; last twelve years two companies; national sectional experience; go anywhere; believes he can overcome any legitimate sales or management problem; call him in—look him over; foods, toilet goods, long experience. Write Box W-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED woman as hotel or apartment house agent. Write Box L-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

EXPERIENCED ladies' maid, excellent sewer, traveler and packer, wishes position; would also accept work by day or in dress shop. L. HAUSERMANN, 35 West 67th St., New York City. Sus. 7-7340.

HOUSEWORKER — experienced good plain cook, neat, active, willing; city or country; willing to serve. Write Box H-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' legal experience; superior ability, briefing, testimony; higher education; N. Y. C. Penn. 6-3400, Ex. 118.

STENOGRAPHER desires connection; engineering, insurance, law practice pref'd. Write Box R-2, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN with wide experience, seeks position of trust where loving cheerful service is appreciated; attendant, companion, housekeeper; adults; go anywhere. Write details Box B-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CARL EUGENE HOLMGREN
TEACHER OF VIOLIN
77 Montgomery St., Boston COM. 6144

FRENCH TUTOR, also elementary Spanish, Latin, English and all high school subjects. Call evenings, Endicott 2-0683, New York City.

HERBERT V. GELLENDRE
Private and Class Instruction
THE TECHNIQUE OF ACTING
Available for Direction and for Lectures
116 East 59th St., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-6713

LEILA CANNES
Teacher of Piano, Accompanist,
Coach for radio songs, operas.
$1.00 hourly.
Hotel Endicott, New York Tra. 7-6400

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 30 Boylston St., Boston

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Shades, Venetian Blinds, Norge Refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

United States
MASSACHUSETTS
ARLINGTON

1935

Let us hope this year will help us remember to do the little things that contribute so much to material success and inward happiness—the kind word—the smile—little courtesies that cost so little but mean so much.

Let us hope, too, your measure of success may be heaped up and running over—that health and happiness may be yours.

G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
Flowers of Distinction
Phone or Visit
Phones Arl. 3090-91
901 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Ford The New Ford V8 on Display
Ford Authorized Dealer
CHAS. B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 BROADWAY ARL. 2433

DRASTIC SALE
on All Our
SURPLUS STOCK
Whalon's Dress Shop
204 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 3388

WYMAN'S
LUNCHEON - - - 35c to 65c
DINNERS - - - - 50c to $1.00
430 Mass. Avenue Arlington 4915

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
GREEN BROS. PUBLIC MARKET
1362 MASS AVE. TEL. ARL. 5066
Everything Cut Fresh Before You

BELMONT
WE CARRY
• Mrs. Turner's Potato Chips
• Cliquot Club Ginger Ale
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Young's Market
Groceries—Provisions
24 Leonard Street Bel. 0848

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all our Customers and Friends.
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
Main Office and Yard, 395 Concord Ave. Belmont 1200
Branch Office, 80 Trapelo Rd., Belmont 1300
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

DYER BROS. SERVICE STATION
Amoco Gas and Oils
Willard Battery Sales and Service
Goodyear and Fisk Tires
Complete Line of Auto Accessories
Road Service 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. Every Day
180 BELMONT STREET MID. 2613

G. A. Delesdernier
TAILOR
Cleansing, Pressing and Repairing
44 LEONARD STREET PHONE 0637

All Kinds of Vegetables
with Reliable Turkeys for Christmas
Young's Market
27 LEONARD ST. Delivery Service

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4330. Advertising Records.

Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston Street HAN. 0318

BETSEY JANE WORTLEY
29 GAINSBOROUGH ST. KEN. 0848
Opposite Jordan Hall
CUSTOM MADE GOWNS, SUITS and COATS—REMODELING
Prices Reasonable

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS APRONS TOWELS
Federal National Linen Service Co
Tel. 1310
HIGhlands 7330 COLUMBUS AV
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

Firestone Batteries
Extra Power
Guaranteed 18 months at
Cliff Hall's
Texaco Service Station
Academy and Wash Sts. Tel. Bra. 0006

Clearance Sale Before Inventory
GEORGE E. WARREN
Hardware, Paints, Garden Supplies, etc.
4 ELM STREET TEL. BRA. 0246

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
January Mark Downs . . . on Fine Quality Women's and Misses' Apparel

The Harper Method Shop
Clara D. Chisholm
All branches of Beauty Culture
Eugene Method Permanent Waving
231 Main St., Barristers Hall Tel. 6220

Helen Bancroft Mabey
CONTRALTO
—Teacher of Singing—
STUDIO—92 UNION STREET
TEL. 0369-W RANDOLPH, MASS

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

In Brookline
It's
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S
Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

RADLO MARKET
The Best the Market Affords
Fresh Hennery Eggs Vermont Butter
1412 BEACON ST. Tels. ASP. 7200-7201

The Shop of Personal Attention
MRS. WICKEN
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlor
1372 BEACON STREET
(Coolidge Corner)
TEL. ASP. 9025

The Farm
Fresh Farm Produce Received Daily
388 WASHINGTON STREET
BROOKLINE
Tel. Reg. 6523 *Free Delivery*

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1888
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
121 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained: 37 Huron Avenue, Trowbridge 1140, 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
Mass. Ave. and Holyoke St.
BRANCH
2078 Mass. Ave., North Cambridge

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Ave.
TROwbridge 0574
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
FUEL OIL
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL
MEN'S HATS
MALLORY—STETSON
$5 to $8
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE

The Season's Greetings
to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
George H. Stockwell
GROCER
Try some of our nationally advertised products.
36 BRATTLE STREET KIR. 7515

January Clearance of Fine FURNITURE
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street Tro. 3344

OLDFIELD SISTERS
BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Tro. 4983
54-56 CHURCH ST., HARVARD SQUARE

Colburn, Jeweler
Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash
14 Boylston St., Harvard Sq. TROW. 5343

SALE BEFORE TAKING INVENTORY . . .
10% to 50% Reductions on Excellent Merchandise, Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds
JOHN H. DERBY-JEWELER
Harvard Sq., Opp. Subway
Open until 8 P. M. Davis Sq., Somerville

Ford
The New 1935 Ford
ON DISPLAY AT
Harvard Automobile Co.
123 MASS. AVENUE, HARVARD SQUARE

RUTH EVELYN FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
1762 Mass. Avenue CAMBRIDGE
27 Brattle Street

CONFECTIONS
of Unusual Quality . . . Ice Cream that is made of real cream only
LUNCHES
that are prepared by women.
Fiske's Candy Shops
3 Brattle Street Payson Park
KIRkland 8681 Bel. 2265
Hotel Statler, Boston *(Candy Only)*

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Plumbing and Heating
Sale of Wearever Aluminum
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6760

CONSULT US ABOUT
Decorations
PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING
GRAINING and GLAZING
Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices.
Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET
Established 1891 Tel. Trowbridge 2505

CONCORD

Phone Concord 1000
ANDERSON'S MARKET
We Specialize in the BEST at Low Prices

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0103 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

Your Yellow Slips
received in the past have been appreciated. We bespeak your future patronage, assuring you of our usual good work.
GEORGE O. ALLEN
SHOE REPAIRING
All kinds shoe lacings and polishes.
411 Wash. Street Tel. Dedham 358-M
Opp. Masonic Temple

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM *(Continued)*

WE PRESENT
in the following, the best that the market affords.

Large Native Fowl, full-breasted and tender....lb.	27c
Chamberlain's Leadership Shoulders .....lb.	20c
Lamb Legs .....lb.	25c
Rump Roast .....lb.	25c
New Carrots .....2 bunches	15c
Cauliflower .....each	25c
Spinach .....pk.	30c
Florida Juice Oranges..doz.	28c
Fancy Selected Potatoes, pk. bags .....each	25c

Union Market, Inc.
572 High Street Tel. Ded. 0015
GOOD VALUES FOR MONITOR READERS
Crosse & Blackwell Stews, all kinds...can 13c
Oak Hill Prunes, pound pkg.....2 pkgs. 25c
Goldenrod Tomatoes, No. 2 can.....2 cans 21c

A. H. NEWCOMB
55 Mt. Vernon St. Tel. Dedham 3032
Free Delivery

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
370 Granite Ave. Tel. Bluehills 6920
FOR BETTER PASTRIES

FITCHBURG

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish
Vegetables
We Are a RED & WHITE STORE
and Carry the RED & WHITE PRODUCTS
May We Serve You During 1935?
TEL. 586 for Deliveries
72 GREEN STREET

Cloverhill Farms, Inc.
May we supply you with Milk, Cream or Eggs
CALL 737
FOR DAILY DELIVERY
Try One of Our Oyster Stews Served at the King's Corner Stand

GLOUCESTER

William G. Brown
1885 Company 1934
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
Gloucester, Mass.

Our 35th Anniversary Sale
WITH RADICAL REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
223-7 MAIN STREET *Opp. R. R. Station*

HAVERHILL

THE STATIONERY SHOP
DIARIES and CALENDARS *for the NEW YEAR*
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

MINTON, Florist
47 MAIN STREET Tel. 1866-W
NITE PHONE 1866-R
E. F. JONES, JR., Prop.

TAYLOR'S MARKET
18 WINTER STREET TEL. 230
BEST QUALITY MEAT VEGETABLES, GROCERIES
Including those NATIONALLY Advertised.
We Aim to Please.

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
General Launderers
50 MIDDLESEX STREET, BRADFORD
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 184

HINGHAM

You are cordially invited to inspect and ride in the
NEW 1935 PLYMOUTHS and CHRYSLERS
At Our Showroom
J. A. BACON, Inc.
at HINGHAM HARBOR
Phone HINGHAM 1305

Suzanne Dress Shoppe
announces
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Drastic Reductions on every garment in our well-chosen stock of merchandise.
Sale Starts January 12
Dresses for daytime and evening wear. Coats Hats
Main St. Next door to Guay's Bakery

HOLYOKE

At Bail's
Clear-Away Sale
You'll find our discontinued styles at greatly reduced prices.
Come in today.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street, *Next to the Transcript*

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Charles E. Kelley
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, 593 Dwight St.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE *(Continued)*

For the Host and Hostess
Shop at OSBORNE'S
Featuring Dinnerware and Glassware for every occasion.
Osborne's Hardware Co.
243 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

Cherry & Webb's
January Markdowns
Genuine Savings in Every Department
Substantial Reductions on MEN'S and BOYS' SWEATERS and many other articles.
Earlington Men's Store
490 ESSEX STREET Opp. Grants

BATTERY SERVICE
Cold weather demands a strong battery. Have yours checked. We will save you trouble later.
Methuen Service Station
Broadway at Brown St., Methuen, Mass.
Tels. 20681 — 9629

LEXINGTON

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
147 Milk St., Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

Specials for January
Paint and Hardware
FREE DELIVERY
Waverly Hardware Co.
1758 MASS. AVENUE Tel. Lex. 1037

LOWELL

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Our Great January Sale of Sheets and Pillow Cases
Run of the mills. Products of such manufacturers as Colonial, Lockwood, Cast Iron, Pacifics.

Sheets Four sizes	97c
Cases One size only	25c

BASEMENT

Our January
White Sale
Offers Real Savings!
•• On Fine Imported Linens
•• On Cannon-Spartan Sheets
•• On Cannon Bath Towels
•• On Smart New Curtains
The Bon Marche
•Merchandise of MERIT only•

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co

Lule
181 CENTRAL STREET
42 Years in Lowell
CHERRY & WEBB'S
January Clearance Sale
EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL *(Continued)*

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

HERE IT IS!
The Annual Store-Wide
JANUARY CLEARANCE
Plan to Attend.
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN
Men's Suits and Overcoats
at Greatly Reduced Prices

Goddard Bros
76-92 MARKET STREET LYNN
Member NRA

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1935
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 4577
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

MALDEN

A Happy New Year
We wish to take this opportunity at the close of the old year to thank all our Christian Science Monitor customers for their past patronage and to express the hope that we may have the continued privilege of serving them.
HIGGINS SHOE STORE
102 PLEASANT STREET MAL. 1487

Frances J. Shute
HAIRDRESSER
Waving, Manicuring, Facials
33 Park Street, Malden
Tel. 1033

Candy—Ice Cream Luncheons
RUSSO'S
RESTAURANT
424 Main St., Malden Tel. 2527

FANCY MEATS and POULTRY
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
TEL. 0563

MEDFORD

Old Colony Oil Company
56 Riverside Ave., Medford
530 Western Ave., Brighton
12 Crescent St., Waltham
25 Washington St., Wellesley Hills
978 Watertown St., West Newton
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilubrication Certified

$13.25 HI-HEAT
SPECIAL MIXTURE
IN 4 TON LOTS — 2 TONS 13.50
HI-HEAT BUDGET PLAN
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Square Meat Shop
Wishes Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

"Say It With Flowers"
WINTHROP SQUARE GREENHOUSES
THORWALD HANSEN
Flowers for All Occasions
Watch for Our Week-End Specials
242 HIGH STREET Mystic 3330

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Telephone Arlington 3858

MELROSE

For Excellent Fuel and Service Call
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

Groceries
Meats, Fish
P. L. BARRETT & CO.
950 Main Street Tel. 0155

After Stock Taking SALE
Many Items Reduced to Cost or Lower.
W. E. COFFIN
HARDWARE, PAINTS, HOUSEWARE
540 MAIN STREET MELROSE 3850

Watches Jewelry
Wadland's for Reliability
We specialize in high-grade watch, clock and jewelry repairing.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE *(Continued)*

MILLINERY SALE
Freshen your costume with A New Hat
MISS NADEAU
REBLOCKING
401 Main Street Tel. 3466-M

NEEDHAM

NICKERSON'S STORE
PARKER Boots
for Winter Sports
Boys' and Girls'—Men's
$4.00 . . . $5.00

NEW BEDFORD

GULF HILL PARLORS
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opposite Library
Delicious Home Cooked Food
All food and pastries served in our restaurant are prepared in our own kitchen. Our dairy furnishes Golden Guernsey Milk for our fountain.

The only Schrafft's selected retail store in New Bedford
selling Schrafft's Home Made Chocolates, Hard Candies and Bon Bons

Automatic Heat with "MOTORSTOKOR"
is worth more, but actually costs less. Why switch to hazardous fuels—for which your present furnace was never designed? Enjoy all the luxury of scientifically controlled, automatically operated heat with Anthracite Coal. No ash to shovel, no grates to shake. CLEAN. No oily smudge, no odor. QUIET. No annoying roar. ECONOMICAL, burns the cheaper sized coals. SAFE. Anthracite can't flood or explode.
TELEPHONE 314 For Full Information
COAL AGENTS New Bedford

MICHAUD'S
240 UNION STREET, COR. SIXTH
High Grade Clothing and Furnishings
Custom Tailoring a Specialty

NEWBURYPORT

STAR MARKET
68 PROSPECT STREET
QUALITY FOOD AT REASONABLE PRICES
Orders delivered to any part of the city.
We Welcome You to Inspect Our New Store. Tel. 888

NEWTON

NEWTON TRUST COMPANY
Resources Exceeding $19,000,000
Every Department of Suburban Banking and Trust Service
NEWTON
NEWTONVILLE NEWTON CENTRE
WEST NEWTON AUBURNDALE
NEWTON HIGHLANDS
WABAN

NEWTON CENTRE

Newton Centre Woman's Exchange
NOTICE
On January 15 Mrs. Phipps will retire from the Exchange. Mrs. Turner will continue the business, devoting most of her time to the Gift Department. The Food Department, which hereafter will be run on a *strictly cash basis* will be under the able management of Miss Farnum, formerly of the Brookline and Coolidge Corner Woman's Exchanges. The Jack-Abbott Yarn Shop will continue business in the Exchange.

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
CARMOTE PAINTS
KITCHENWARE
747 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4090

ALVORD BROS. REALTORS
NEWTON—WELLESLEY WESTON
Opp. Depot Newton Centre
Tel.: Centre Newton 3006

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 90 Union Street

NEWTONVILLE

STAR MARKET CO. of NEWTON
304 WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE
Free delivery to all the Newtons. Charge accounts solicited. Newton North 8280

COME AND SEE SHOP
318 WALNUT STREET
ANNUAL PRE-INVENTORY SALE
Real Values Available at Big Discounts
Why not buy yourself a gift with your Christmas money?

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE *(Continued)*

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7340
13 MAIN STREET, WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
Tel. Middlesex 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

PARAMOUNT MARKET
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many nationally advertised products.

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
BECKMANN'S
211 Main St. Opposite City Hall

HENRY A. BIDWELL
Real Estate, Insurance of Every Form
Nonotuck Savings Bank Bldg., Second Floor
78 Main Street
Telephones, Office 351; Residence 348
"Insurance—it's better to have it and not need it, than to need it and not have it."

HARPER METHOD HAIRDRESSING
Scientific Care of Hair and Scalp
Waving, Manicuring, Facials a Specialty
Tel. 484 Chandler's 78 Main St.

PITTSFIELD

CLEARANCE SALES CONTINUE
Some of the lowest prices of the year in Dresses, Coats, Children's wear, Domestics and Piece Goods.
The WALLACE CO.

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

Do you know that we deliver to any part of the city?
Deliveries leave at 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. daily. We would appreciate a trial order from you.
W. H. RAYNER & SON
GROCERS
37 STODDARD AVE. Dial 5396

REDUCED PRICES in all departments afford unusual OPPORTUNITIES just now.
Besse-Clarke
273 NORTH STREET PITTSFIELD

January Clearance Sale of FINE FUR COATS
at very low prices
Remodeling and Repairing
BROOKNERS FUR SHOP
281 NORTH STREET DIAL 2-2962
Opp. YMCA

Equitable Life Insurance or Annuities will provide Pay Days for Play Days at Retirement.
GLADYS H. BOARDMAN
28 NORTH STREET Dial 8311

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
22,200 Depositors
24 NORTH STREET PITTSFIELD

See Our Men's Suits and O'Coats
IN OUR
CLEARANCE SALE
C. H. CUTTING CO.

QUINCY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. GRA 3418—9:30 to 11:30 daily
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
As a time-tested guardian of your savings, this neighborhood bank has three offices, conveniently located.
GRANITE TRUST CO.
Founded 1836
Quincy, Wollaston, No. Quincy
If you live in Quincy, bank in Quincy.

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT
FOOD SHOP
and
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street
Qrs. 3698

The Children's Shop
MISS EDGECOMB, *Proprietor*
Quality Merchandise at Moderate Prices for Infants and Children
1255 Hancock Street Granite 9068

M. R. LYONS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
RENTALS
Apartments, Heated and Unheated Single Houses
1350 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY Pres. 0788

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY *(Continued)*

William D. Michael, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
1516 HANCOCK STREET
Office Tel. Pres. 6735
Res. Tel. Braintree 1778

SWEETEST, CLEANEST STORY EVER TOLD
—The Old Colony Taking Away Your Washing Troubles
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE President 5600

Canton Furriers
Repairing, Remodeling, Relining
165 Tremont St., Boston LIB. 2724-2725

RAWSON'S MARKET
488 HANCOCK STREET, WOLLASTON
Dixie Lamb Patties
Our Own Home Made Sausage Meat
Genuine Philadelphia Scrapple
Hatchet Brand Canned Goods
Telephone PRE. 1280 Free Delivery

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps, Heaters, etc.
Radio Service on All Makes
1500 HANCOCK STREET Gra. 4240

READING

Petro Oil Burners
Let Me Take Care of Your Oil Needs
EARLE H. CHAPIN
122 HIGH STREET Tel. READING 0500

Reading Cash Market
Choice
Meats and Provisions
Full Line of Monarch Canned Goods
22 Haven St. Telephones 0660-0661

TORRES'
Cream Caramels, 50c lb.
Our Own Make
214 Main Street Reading, Mass.

Are You Interested in
Rug Hooking?
We are having a demonstration Saturday afternoon and evening, January 19th. *Remember the day.*
AT
HARRIS GIFT SHOP
83 HAVERS STREET

SALEM

The Merchants National Bank
The Only National Bank in Salem
253 ESSEX STREET

SHARON

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 South Main Street
Sharon, Mass.
Phone 734

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

RANGE and FUEL OIL
METERED SERVICE
SHARON OIL CO.
Auther L. Scott, Prop.
83 POND ST. Tel. 2081

Taxi Service
Auto Repairing and Lubrication
Tires Accessories
MOODY'S GARAGE
18 Billings Street Tel. 2031

The New V-8 Ford
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Are Low
Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND STREET TEL. 884

PETTEE COMPANY
Heavy Steer Beef
Fresh Vegetables
Fancy Groceries
15 Post Office Square Tel. 921

SOMERVILLE

Parke Snow Inc
Somerville's Department Store
DAVIS SQUARE, SOMERVILLE

NRA CLEARCOAL
Has 20% to 30% more heat. Less than a barrel of ashes to a ton.
4-TON LOTS, $13.00
FUEL OIL
Somerville Fuel Co., Inc.
36 CHESTNUT ST. Pros. 0381-0382

CLARENDON HILL HARDWARE CO.
GENERAL HARDWARE
General Electric Refrigerators
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
220 Holland Street SOM. 2345-3880

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817. 21 Besse Place. 1 to 5 daily.

FINAL CLEARANCE!
385 pairs of shoes Broken lines $3.85
Formerly $5.75 to $8.75
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
309 BRIDGE STREET

EMPIRE STATIONERS
Have *"different"* prizes at your party! Come see our unusual assortment from 25c up.
Smart new tallies, scores and cards. Greetings Cards Lending Library
305 BRIDGE STREET

Patty Gibbons Eichstaedt
cordially solicits your patronage
Permanent Waving—Eugene and Frigidine
THE KLIEM BEAUTY PARLOR
44 VERNON STREET 2-3883

TAUNTON

Heinz Assorted Soups
There are about 20 varieties in tins of 2 sizes—all of the usual Heinz standard of quality.
COBB, BATES & YERXA CO.
Taunton *"The Complete Food Store"* Mass.

Royal Coal Co.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Special Agent for Jeddo Highland Coal
TELEPHONE 1300 TAUNTON, MASS.

January Clearance Sales in All Departments—also a Big Sale of Domestics
Buy sheets, cases, towels, spreads, etc., now, and save.
E. A. Thomas Co.
77, 79 MAIN STREET, TAUNTON, MASS.

WALTHAM

ALL OF US WISH ALL OF YOU
A BETTER NEW YEAR
WALTHAM COAL COMPANY
Est. 1872
633 MAIN STREET, WALTHAM
TELEPHONE WAL. 0116

WATERTOWN

Star Market Co.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Sq.
Free delivery to Watertown, Belmont, Waverley
Charge accounts solicited.
MID. 7100

RUTH EVELYN FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
6A MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN

WINTHROP

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
PHARMACISTS
It is our pleasure to serve The Christian Science Monitor readers, and it is our aim to give you the best of merchandise and service.
OCEan 0860 46 Woodside Ave. OCE. 2882
Yardley's Toilet Goods on Sale.

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers Potted Plants
2 BOXFORD STREET DIAL 24667

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON. The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea central, gas fires in bedrooms from 3½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVE 2360.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room: from 45/- Resident proprietors.

DUPLICATING

COPYING, Duplicating, Addressing, etc., quickly executed; typewriters bought, sold, rented, repaired. DAVIS, 8 Peterborough Rd., Harrow. Byron 1271.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE, SUSSEX—Sunny, sheltered, high district, in lady's own quiet modern house, on the one upper floor, 3 or 4 good South rooms, bathroom, etc.; furnished; service, board as desired; unique winter aspect; garden, garage. Box M-8906, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CAKES
Price List on Application.
BUTTERFLY TEA ROOMS
Dunchurch, Near Rugby

FURRIERS

BOURNEMOUTH—WILLIAM HARRIS, ladies' tailor, furrier; fur coats repaired, dyed, cleaned, remodelled; costumes from 3½ guineas, perfect cut, latest style; own materials made up. 26 The Triangle.

HOUSES FOR SALE

THREE HOUSES FOR SALE
FOUR FLATS TO LET
E. COUCH, Cliff Cot, Cliff Park, Paignton

MOTORCARS

J. H. MARTIN LTD.
Austin, Morris, Armstrong, Siddeley, Agents
Beacon Garage, CROWBOROUGH
Daimler Cars for hire. Phone Cro. 113.
Well equipped repair depot.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON — Vacancies for paying guests; near sea and Christian Science church; terms moderate. Shanklin House, 14, Oriental Place.

TEACHERS

BOURNEMOUTH—Josephine Page A. T. C. L. Welcomes pupils, singing and pianoforte (Curwen method for beginners). 38 Heathwood Rd., Winton.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Birmingham and Leamington Spa
GEORGE A. THOMPSON, F. A. I.
Estate Agent and Valuer
33, Newhall Street 12A Adelaide Rd.,
Birmingham, 3. Leamington Spa
Tel.: Central 1168

Parsons, Welch & Cowell
Estate Agents, Auctioneers, etc.
128 High Street, Sevenoaks Phone 36

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd. CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS AND SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY

G. A. NORTON
For FOOTWEAR of every description
23 PALACE AVENUE TEL. 5686

A. E. Dey Fd.
GROCER and BUTCHER
HYDE ROAD CORNER
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY" and "SERVICE"

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
DRAPERS AND SILK MERCERS
ANNUAL WHITE SALE
during first 10 days of February
4a, 5 and 6 Strand Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

T. L. Harding & Sons Limited
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
MARKET STREET PHONE 2279

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 REDDENHILL ROAD 7 FORE STREET
BABBACOMBE ST. MARY CHURCH
Tel. 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

WAYCOTTS'
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land and Estate Agents
Phone 4333 Fleet Street
(Also Tram Terminus, Paignton)

WELLSWOOD LAUNDRY
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot
PHONE 2318

H. CRUSE
BUILDER and DECORATOR
can build you a house and do repairs of any description.
173 WINDSOR ROAD PHONE 3534

F. S. SCOBLE
High-Class Family Butcher
86 Belgrave Road Tel. 3238
33 Ilsham Road Tel. 2644

We are always most happy to receive enquiries and give advice on
BOOKS—LIBRARIES
PERSONAL STATIONERY ITEMS
GEORGE DOWNE Ltd.
38 FLEET STREET

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Consult
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT Ltd.
45 FLEET STREET Phone 3403

WHITEWAY & BALL
Limited
Coal & Coke Merchants
Adjoining Pavilion, 1 North Quay, Torquay. Tele. No. 2011

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is equipped to give PERFECT SERVICE in Cut and Finish.
See our NEW WINTER TWEEDS and SUITINGS.
PICKARD & SONS
24 UNION ST. 'Phone 3638

J. TROULAN
1 STRAND
CONSULTING OPTICIANS
See our selection of Reading Glasses, Opera Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
Tel. 4080

CASTLE GARAGE
(TORQUAY) LTD.
New Castle Circus
Any Make New Car Supplied.
Part Exchanges. Deferred terms.
EFFICIENCY and SERVICE

DORSET

POOLE and District

WALTERS & CO.
The above Garage is celebrating its 21st anniversary this year, under its original management, and would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have so loyally supported it.
PARKSTONE HALL GARAGE
TEL. 705

Bonnett's Stores
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
HARDWARE
POULTRY, GAME AND FISH
Commercial Road, Parkstone Tel. 173

R. L. DANES
Stationer, Library, Toys
3 Post Office Parade, Parkstone.
RECORD YEAR
RECORD CHRISTMAS
Many Thanks

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

CHARLES Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
Phone 25670 Established 1860
Bristol
Offer to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income
A convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

January Clearance Sale
Model Fur-Trimmed Coats, Day and Evening Gowns, Fur Coats, Furs and Millinery
Tel. 24309 Sportswear
Must Be Cleared Tremendous Values.
DOROTHY BELLAMY
13 Bridge Street, Bristol Bridge

BRUNNER'S BETTER CAKES
Original Fancy Gateaux, and CHOCOLATES
Good and Pure
CLARE STREET, BRISTOL
Centre Cafe (NEAR TOWN HALL)
Weston-super-Mare

GREETINGS for 1935
WELCOME to MORGAN'S CORNER
for New Year
TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for your Sale Bargains *during January*

JANUARY STOCKTAKING SALE
Great Bargains in the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT at
TAYLOR'S *in the Green*
BRISTOL PHONE 20225

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
For Garden, Home and Holiday

ELECTRICAL WORK
for All Types of *Residences* and *Buildings*
A. E. FINCH
Colston Yard, Colston Street, Bristol 1.
Tel. 229995. Priv. 34742
Workshop Repairs to Electrical Apparatus

CHURCHILL & SON, Ltd.
66 Park Street, Bristol
PIANOS: GRAMOPHONES:
RADIO: RECORDS: MUSIC

H. E. SAUNDERS
Grocer and Provision Merchant
17 Cotham Road, South. Tel.: 21882
4 Russell Grove, Westbury Park. Tel: 45478
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS in delicious variety.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

GREENWAY PARK DAIRY
(John Grove, Proprietor)
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
DONCASTER ROAD, SOUTHMEAD
Van Deliveries All Parts

CHELTENHAM

IDEAL FOODS for The Store Cupboard
Fruits Dried or Canned
Vegetables Canned
Ready for Serving
The very best quality in Apricots, Prunes, Pears, Fruit Salad, Figs, Dates, Nectarines, Grapefruit, etc., Marrowfat Peas, Petits Pois Asparagus, in many varieties, Macédoines, etc., more than usually welcome when fresh are not easily obtainable.
W. VALE & CO., Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street
Tel. Cheltenham 2733

GOODMAN'S
SOMERSET CHEDDAR STILTON
GORGONZOLA
CREAM CHEESE GAUDAS
FOR
CAMEMBERT GRUYERE BELA MILAND
PROVISIONS
Tel. 2980 415 THE STRAND

LANCE'S
JOHN LANCE & CO. LTD. CHELTENHAM
Fashion Specialists . General Drapers . House Furnishers
WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

Beale Sons Limited
HOUSEHOLD BARGAIN EVENTS
February 14-28
Everything for the home at a great saving!
Two page supplement free on application
TEL. 5000

Anderson & McAuley Ltd OF BELFAST
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
The Speciality Shop
for
IRISH LINENS
Household and Decorative Linen
Handkerchiefs, Lingerie, etc.

COLLENET & CO.
13 and 2A THE ARCADE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers and Perfumers
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Tel. 2016

BURTWELL & SONS
FAMILY BUTCHER
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
(Near Five Ways Hotel)
Phone Bournemouth 3347
Special Terms Offered to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

J. H. BUTLER
Building, Heating and Decorating Contractor
BOURNEMOUTH, WEST
Special attention given to all jobbing work.
PHONE 2741

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Departments
Fashions, Furnishings, Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing, Rest and Writing Rooms, Library, Golf School, Restaurant, Zoo, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau—at
HANDLEYS
LIMITED SOUTHSEA

GANGE'S
"The" Specialists in Correct Foot Fitting
119 and 105 Elm Grove, Southsea
60 London Rd., North End
Agents for MOCCASIN SHOES

ROEDA HIGH CLASS GARMENTS
TAILORS
for particular men and women
ROWE & EDMONDS, Ltd.
55 Palmerston Road Southsea

Permanent Waving
Our Specialty
Hairdressers
Maison Marcel's
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Albert Road Junction, Southsea Phone 5466
Also at 69 OSBORNE ROAD Phone 7026

HERTFORDSHIRE

WATFORD

Hairdressers *Watford*
Misses E. & M. Driver
MONMOUTH HOUSE
93 THE PARADE Telephone 2943

KENT

BROMLEY

BUILDER & DECORATOR
11 ALBION RD.
LEWISHAM
J. H. FLETCHER
REPAIRS
DISTANCE NO OBJECT
PHONE—LEE GREEN 2585

Prime Scotch Beef and Southdown Mutton
Pickled Tongues, Calves Heads and Sweetmeats
Lidstone Ltd.
BUTCHERS
23 Widmore Road, Bromley Kent
Telephone Ravensbourne 3778 and 3779

BOYS' CLOTHING
ALFRED PARSONS
Ravensbourne 0302
152 and 154 High Street

Braemar
ROUCH & SONS
"THE LINEN SHOP"
148 AND 150 HIGH STREET
BROMLEY RAV 2048
For house linen, fancy linen, curtain fabric, ladies' hosiery and Celanese underwear.
Telephone Ravensbourne 4167

W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
The Broadway—63 High St., Bromley
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

KENT

BROMLEY
(Continued)

Tel. Ravensbourne 0528, 0529, 0530
URIDGE'S STORES
27 & 29 Widmore Rd.
25 Masons Hill, Bromley
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

Telephone: Ravensbourne 2889
R. S. PULLING
Automobile Engineer
SALES AND SERVICE
5 LONDON ROAD
BROMLEY-KENT

DECORATIONS
WINDOW CLEANING
BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
E. A. VICKERS & SON
Limited
18 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 1264

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult Us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane. Tel. 289

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Daily Features

World Court Month by Month

★ ★ ★

Oscar Chinn Case Brings Question On Modification of the Berlin Act

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The outward activities of the World Court in December mainly moved round the so-called "Oscar Chinn Case" between Belgium and Great Britain.

On Dec. 12, the Court delivered judgment upholding the Belgian contention by a 6-to-5 vote. Properly speaking, this was really a 7-to-5 vote. Twelve judges had been on the bench for the case. But Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamente, the Cuban judge, was obliged to leave The Hague before judgment was pronounced. He took part in the vote, however, so he appended a note to the judgment, stating that he shared the opinion of the majority.

The Oscar Chinn case in itself was not a very big case. Nor was it likely to incite passionate national feelings. Nevertheless, it raised a most interesting problem. The problem was whether the Berlin Act of 1885 could be modified by a later convention, the signatories of which comprised only a few of the signatories of the Berlin Act. The convention invoked in this case was that of Germain of Sept. 10, 1919, deal with the Congo, concluded in c nection with the peace settlement. And this convention in this case contained Belgium's international obligations.

It has been energetically contested by two of the dissenting judges, namely, by Walther Schücking (Germany) and Jonkheer W. J. M. van Eysinga (Netherlands), that the St. Germain convention modified the Berlin Act. These two judges held that the St. Germain convention was null and void precisely because it had not been accepted by all the signatories of the Berlin Act. International jurists here declare this involves an important point of international law, which is bound to come up again.

Meanwhile, the World Court for its part did not for the present care to go very deeply into this matter, which it was thought was out of order. The Court therefore contented itself with noting that the two parties had asked it to base its decision on the 1919 convention. Moreover, the Court noted that the validity of that convention had been contested by no other state.

Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

(All times given are local)

Newscasts will appear on Fridays. These newscasts are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 noon and 7:45 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XAZ, 31.35m.

Maine

Portland—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Week days except Saturday, 10:45 a. m., and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

Vermont

Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Eastern States

Florida

Orlando—Week days, except Saturday, 5:30 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.

Georgia

Macon—Fridays, 11 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

New Jersey

Newark—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Albany—Week days, no regular time assigned, WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Chester—Week days, except Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WGNY, 1210kc.
Jamestown—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WOCL, 1210kc.
Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
Utica—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Tuesdays, 1:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Durham—Mondays, 8:45 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12 noon; Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 8:30 p. m.; WDNC, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 4:20 p. m., WFI, 560kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Little Rock—Week days, 12 noon, KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WJJD, 1130kc.
Joliet—Week days, 9:35 a. m., WCLS, 1310kc.
Quincy—Week days, 11 a. m., WTAD, 1440kc.
Springfield—Week days, 10 p. m., WTAX, 1210kc.
Tuscola—Week days, except Saturday, 8 a. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

Indiana

Anderson—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHBU, 1210kc.
Evansville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WGBF, 630kc.
Fort Wayne—Week days, no regular time assigned, WOWO, 1160kc.
Indianapolis—Week days, 5 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Week days, 1:45 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Ames—Week days, no regular time assigned, WOI, 640kc.
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Kansas

Abilene—Week days, 9:30 a. m., KFBI, 1050kc.
Dodge City—Week days, 11:45 a. m., KGNO, 1340kc.
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Louisiana

New Orleans—Week days, 1 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.
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Michigan

Bay City—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
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Jackson—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WIBM, 1370kc.
Lansing—Week days, except Saturday, 12:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 9:15 p. m., WJIM, 1420kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days except Saturdays, 3 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

Missouri

Columbia—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.
Springfield—Week days, 7:30 a. m., and 12:30 and 4:45 p. m., KGBX, 1310kc.

Montana

Great Falls—Week days, 8:30 p. m., KFBB, 1280kc.
Missoula—Twice a week, no regular time assigned, KGVO, 1200kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KFAB, 770kc; week days, 8:45 p. m., KFOR, 1210kc.
Omaha—Week days, 9:30 p. m., KOIL, 1260kc.
Scottsbluff—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

Ohio

Akron—Week days, no regular time assigned, WJW, 1210kc.
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Oklahoma

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Ponca City—Week days, 8 a. m., WBBZ, 1200kc.

South Dakota

Aberdeen—Week days, no regular time assigned, KABN, 1420kc.
Huron—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGFX, 550kc.
Waterlown—Week days, 9 a. m., and 3:35 p. m., KWTN, 1210kc.
Yankton—Week days, 10 p. m., WNAX, 570kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KNOW, 1500kc.
Corpus Christi—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.
Dallas—Week days, no regular time assigned, KRLD, 1040kc.
Dublin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFPL, 1310kc.
Fort Worth—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.
Galveston—Week days, 8:45 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.
Houston—Week days, no regular time assigned, KTRH, 1330kc.
Lubbock—Week days, 5 p. m., KFYO, 1310kc.
Port Arthur—Week days, 6:30 a. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
San Angelo—Week days, 4:45 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc.
Tyler—Week days, 9:45 a. m., KGKB, 1500kc.
Weslaco—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KROV, 1260kc.
Wichita Falls—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGKO, 570kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Alamosa—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGIW, 1420kc.
Colorado Springs—Week days, except Saturday, 10 a. m., and week days, 9 p. m., KVOR, 1270kc.
Denver—Week days, 10 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.
Grand Junction—Week days, 1:45 p. m., KFXJ, 1200kc.
Greeley—Week days, 9 a. m., KFKA, 880kc.
Pueblo—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGHF, 1320kc.

Idaho

Boise—Week days, 12:30 p. m., KIDO, 1350kc.

Pacific States

California

Hollywood—Week days, 12:05 and 6:30 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 1:35 p. m., KPRC, 610kc.
Stockton—Week days, 1 p. m., KWG, 1200kc.

Oregon

Portland—Week days, 12 noon, KFJR, 1300kc.

Washington

Seattle—Week days, 9:30 a. m., 6 and 9 p. m., KJR, 970kc; KOMO, 920kc.
Spokane—Week days, 8:30 a. m., 1:15 and 9:15 p. m., KGA, 900kc.
Tacoma—Week days, 6 p. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Walla Walla—Week days, 8:15 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.

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Calgary—Week days, 9:30 a. m., CFAC, 930kc.
Edmonton—Week days, no regular time assigned, CJCA, 730kc.
Lethbridge—Week days, no regular time assigned, CJOC, 1230kc.

British Columbia

Vancouver—Week days, 8 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.

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Winnipeg—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:15 p. m., CKY, 960kc.
Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days except Saturday, 8:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

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St. Catharines—Week days, 5:45 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Week days, 8:45 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.
Windsor—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKLW, 1030kc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Jan. 13

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

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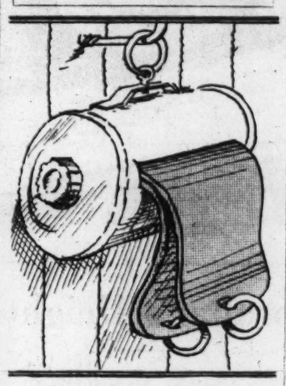
TUMBLING OUT OF BED

With the Inventors



Razor Strop Holder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a new bathroom gadget for which Rosario Delisle, of Dracut, Mass., has just been given United States Patent No. 1984120. Now a razor strop need not be a long unwieldly affair, but may be contained in this metal cylinder, handy for traveling. The strop may be pulled out for use and then allowed to roll up automatically, controlled by an inner spring.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Calling for a Vote

No. 18

In calling for a vote on the motion to build a 565 cement sidewalk, the president asked all in favor to say "Aye," and "those of a contrary mind to say 'No.'" Then Solomon Wright arose.

"WHEN taking a negative vote on a motion," explained Mr. Wright, "it is better for the Chair not to refer to those who may cast a negative vote as being 'of a contrary mind' or 'contrary minded.' You see, one may be opposed to a proposition without being contrary. Simply call for the negative vote by saying, 'Those opposed, No.'"

"That's an interesting correction, Sol," acknowledged President Putney. "We do things poorly, and make many mistakes, because we do as others do, or say what others say."

The decision to build a sidewalk from the highway to the railroad station having been made, it was asked if there was any further business to be taken care of.

"If it will help out any," proposed Alfred Ennis, the garage keeper, "you might use that old truck I've got out there back of my place. I guess it'll stand the strain of hauling material for our sidewalk, even if I did make the mistake of letting it run into a ditch."

"That wasn't your worst mistake," spoke up Caleb Wells, the village joker. "I reckon you made your biggest mistake when you pulled it out."

Dave Cutler then obtained the floor and called attention to the poor condition of the paint on the outside of the schoolhouse. "We'll still have considerable money in the treasury after paying for our new sidewalk," he explained, "so I move we paint the schoolhouse."

The motion was seconded, and the president called for remarks.

Lige Pearson was recognized: "That's a good idea, Mr. President, except for the fact that the spring or the summer is a better season for painting. Therefore, I move that the question be laid on the table until next spring."

The motion was seconded, and President Putney arose to put the motion, when Solomon Wright came to his feet.

(Continued on Monday.)

In Lighter Vein

Family Barber

Nanny, the nurse, was dressing little Sissy, who was only a little more than two years old.

Sissy said: "Nanny, I don't want you to cut my finger nails. I want Mummy to cut them!"

"Who is Mummy?"

"Mummy is the woman who cuts Daddy's hair."

The Dummy

Percival: "That was the unkindest cut of all, as the poet says."

Penelope: "What was?"

Percival: "I showed her one of my boyhood pictures with my father holding me on his knee, and she said, 'My, who is the ventriloquist?'"
—*Columbian Crow.*

Monologue

While in the midst of a lecture, the speaker noticed a number of people in the audience smiling. He looked down and there between his feet, was a black cat. He picked up the cat and addressed him in this way:

"Kitty, I'm so sorry but you can't stay in here. This is a 'monologue' and not a 'catalogue.'"

Daily Anecdote

Young Mozart

AT THE early age of six, Mozart was composing music for the harpsichord, his father transcribing it to paper. One day when Mozart's father returned to the house with a friend, he found young Mozart busy with pen and paper.

"What are you writing?" he asked.

"A concerto for the harpsichord," replied young Mozart.

His father asked to see it. "It is, no doubt, a marvelous concerto," he said with a smile. The paper was badly smeared with ink, and at first Mozart senior could make nothing of the markings. Gradually he traced the notes until the draft was readable. "It is just and regular," he cried in surprise, "but it is impossible to play it; it is too difficult."

"It is a concerto," said the youngster, "and must be practiced till one can play it. Hear how this part goes." He seated himself at the harpsichord. That he knew just how the passages should be played no one could doubt, but he was unable to execute the notes that were singing in his mind.

At seven Mozart learned to play the violin, and at nine, on a visit to England, he had his first opportunity to play the great organ. So well did he improve this opportunity that prior to his departure he gave a recital, all the symphonies he played being his own compositions.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Camera for Commerce

A CHICAGO student of journalism earns his expenses in an interesting and profitable way: Wherever he goes he carries a small, inexpensive camera. As he walks down the street he will stop, arrested by the sight of a beautiful home, a unique gate, or a scene; and he will take out his camera and snap a picture. Scarcely a day passes which does not present to him several worthwhile camera studies.

The prints he sends to magazines and newspapers. A brief description of the scene or the event accompanies each print. Within a week or two a check usually is returned. Mrs. R. P. G.

HEY! LESS NOISE UP THERE!

Three Pictures, Esther F. Hayden, Framingham, Mass., to Monitor Camera Club

SH-HH WE WANT TO SLEEP

The Children's Corner

Jerry's Journeys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS cold. Jerry tucked his chin deeper into his fuzzy muffler and trudged on. Imagine going to the country in winter! It seemed miles to school. In the city it had been just around the corner, with nice smooth sidewalks to walk on and so many automobiles and people hurrying by. The old New England houses gleamed silver in the early morning sun, but Jerry scarcely noticed them. Hills, dotted with glistening green spruce and pine, stretched before him, also unnoticed. He hadn't visited with his old friend in Everywhere for a long time and the thought brought a smile to his set, determined lips. Right on the heels of the thought came the voice of the Old Man.

"Good morning, Jerry. Isn't this a grand morning?"

"Why—yes," blurted Jerry, "but—"

"But not all's right with the world, eh?" his friend finished. "Let's see what we can do about it."

How different Everywhere looked. Snow had fallen and lay like puffs of cotton on the branches. Little fluffy-tailed rabbits darted in and out of their hiding places. Jerry was delighted.

"Isn't that a bird over there?" he cried suddenly.

"That's a bird all right," replied the Old Man, "and you have bright eyes to make him out. He changes his color with the seasons so that only those who are kind to him and want to see him can. Ah, here's something new to *me*."

They stopped by a tiny fountain.

"I keep this water bubbling summer and winter," continued the Old Man, "and always come to see what new tricks Jack Frost has played with it. Seems he's made quite a statue this time."

Jerry laughed to see water trickling over a figure of ice which looked just like a little boy running.

"Guess that's a hint for you to go," chuckled the Old Man. "We've strolled two miles as it is. Tired?"

"I should say not!" answered Jerry. "It's been fun."

"Fine. Then always remember this:

"Bright new sights
Bring new delights."

With that, the Old Man disappeared.

School was fun. At recess Jerry met a boy his own age. His name was Frank Blake and he lived just three

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Jerry Had Never Seen So Many Animals Before.

houses beyond where Jerry lived. School over, they started for home.

"Have you been here long?" asked Frank.

"Two days," replied Jerry. "I'm from New York."

"That's a big city, isn't it?"

"One of the biggest in the world," beamed Jerry. "But it hasn't got trees and hills and a sky like that." And he looked out over the sweeping valley before them.

"I'll show you something else it hasn't got," cried Frank gayly.

They crossed a farm yard together and entered a big barn. Just inside sat two big owls in a cage. They made queer clicking sounds with their beaks. Their round, yellow eyes peered knowingly at the boys.

"Look at their grand coats of shiny brown feathers," cried Jerry, "they look all bundled up."

"Yes," laughed Frank, "but look over here."

Jerry had never seen so many animals before. Big pigs and little pigs. Sheep, cows and horses in their beds of clean wood shavings, hens and chickens, cackling and chirping. He clapped his hands in delight. The boys chatted happily as they continued their walk. Not far from home Jerry noticed a watering trough. Water bubbled from three spouts over mounds of strange ice figures. He turned to Frank and asked, "How far is it to school?"

"Just two miles," came the prompt answer.

"Didn't seem that far, did it?"

"Because there's always something new to see," said Frank.

They parted at Jerry's door.

"See you tomorrow," called Frank as he trotted away, whistling merrily. The refrain seemed to go with these words in Jerry's mind:

Distance fades as pleasures greet us,
Miles bob up with smiles to meet us.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Numbers (B. N.)—The inquirer writes:

Various authorities advocate spelling the number when possible to do so in one or two words (i. e., eighty-nine, two hundred, eighteen). However, I am seeking a more liberal authority for a certain publication in which a great many numerals are used.

Woolley's "New Handbook of Composition" offers this comfort:

In case several numbers are mentioned in a short space, use figures for all.

Crowell's "Dictionary of English Grammar" adds its note of confirmation:

If numbers occur frequently, figures should be used for all.

Bear in mind that if numbers occur frequently, the representation of them by words would inconvenience the reader. Of course, a number used to introduce a sentence should be spelled out.

Much more could be said on the subject of style in representing numbers, but it might only confuse the issue. For a publication using a great many numbers—a periodical which does not make any boast of following meticulously the so-called literary style—the use of figures for all numbers would not only be less of a strain on the reader's patience, but less of a burden on the editor's space.

Dates—In America, at least, the prevailing style for dates is, "January 11, 1935."

For the Scrapbook

Thou hast made us for Thyself, and the heart is restless until it finds its rest in Thee.—*St. Augustine.*

He is lucky who learns wisdom at another man's expense.—*Plautus.*

Justice must be done, though the heavens should fall. —*Ward.*

A mind conscious of guilt is its own accuser.—*Latin.*

No one else is quite so hopeless as a person who does nothing but hope.

Quotation for Today

THOSE who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.

—J. M. BARRIE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Preparation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

THE Cinderella story comes true sometimes, as a young pianist here will gladly testify. In this particular case, the fairy godmother was a noted singer, whose sudden need for an accompanist was the magic touch.

Rosa Ponselle was to sing in concert in this city; but on the morning before this event, her accompanist was obliged to hasten to an eastern city. There was less than a day in which to find someone to play the difficult accompaniments. What was she to do?

Taking the first step, she telephoned a woman prominent in musical circles of the city, and explained the predicament to her. The woman felt sure that she knew someone who could step into the difficult place on short notice. She therefore called a talented young woman who was studying at the local conservatory, and who was earning her way by accompanying various singers there.

The girl was awestruck at the thought of appearing on the same stage with a famous singer, but she was grateful for the opportunity. Almost immediately, in what seemed to her like a magic way, she was whisked to the hotel where the singer was staying.

The afternoon was spent in practicing together. The singer was kind and patient, and the girl soon recovered from her awe. When the practice was over, the singer remarked that the girl's work was as intelligent as any she had ever known.

On the stage that night there was no trembling as the young woman struck the opening notes. She was in a hall crowded with music-loving people from miles around, and many critics were there as well; but the star was confident of her young accompanist, and she was rewarded, for the girl never faltered.

The next day the story came out, and there were many enthusiastic comments on the work of the pianist, Gayle Giles.

Happy in her experience, the girl went back to the conservatory where she was surrounded by the other students, who were eager to hear the whole story. She settled back in her routine once more; but before many weeks had passed, she received a letter from the star, inviting her to be the accompanist on a concert tour she was about to make.

In the ensuing weeks the press criticisms were quite favorable to the accompanist's work, and the whole experience was a triumph for both of them.

So, if anyone ever attempts to tell a certain young music student that faithful preparation does no good, he will have to search elsewhere for an audience.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Hophni and Phinehas

THESE two sons of Eli the high priest are described in our Common Version as having been "sons of Belial (i. e., "worthlessness"); they knew not the Lord" (I Sam. 2:12); and the writer of I Samuel clearly stresses the contrast between their wrongdoing and the exemplary character of the child Samuel (cf. vs. 25f.).

Among the various evil practices carried on by Hophni and Phinehas was included the illegal appropriation of some of the best parts of the animals brought to the temple for sacrifice (vs. 13ff.). Their misdeeds became so flagrant that Eli was specifically warned by a "man of God" that his sons would soon pay the penalty for what they had done (vs. 27, 34).

It was not long before the prophecy was fulfilled, for the Philistines defeated the men of Israel at the battle of Aphek and, among others, "Hophni and Phinehas were slain" (4:11). Phinehas had a son named Ichabod, who was born after his father's passing (4:19-21).

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ski Jumping*

By The Hagers

WE LIKE TO PUT ON SKIS AND SLIDE DOWN OUR STEEP, SNOWY MOUNTAIN SIDE.
NOW, AT THE FOOT, WE HAVE A LEAP: AND WE HAVE RULED YOU CANNOT KEEP
YOUR BALANCE, WHEN YOU TAKE THE SPRINGS, BY FLAPPING EITHER OF YOUR WINGS.
SO THAT IS WHY OUR JUMPING THRILLS; AND WHY WE HAVE SO MANY SPILLS!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Laws, Dictated, but Not Read

THE fashion nowadays is to look upon democratic methods as slow, unwieldy and antiquated, but in the last few days such assumptions have run smack into some rather startling events. The behavior of several American legislative bodies has been arousing contrary criticism for being too quick, deft and modern. New 1935 model steam rollers have been moving with speed sufficient to arouse the envy of dictators.

News from Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Louisiana, New York and Washington has indicated that Americans do not intend to lag in the matter of speedy government action. In one short evening the Democratic legislators in Providence overthrew a fifty-year-old Republican domination of Rhode Island, consolidated eighty governmental agencies into eleven, ousted the Supreme Court, discharged the High Sheriff of Providence County, deputy sheriffs, and other local officials.

In New Hampshire the Democrats—with the help of airplanes and a snowstorm which delayed some Republican members of the Legislature—captured the lower House, and elected a speaker for the second time in 50 years. In New York there were whispers of "dictatorship" when the urbane Postmaster General of the United States was discovered temporarily occupying the seat of the majority leader in the Assembly.

And in Washington loud protests have arisen over the action of a caucus of house Democrats in returning to the old "gag rule" of legislation. To keep the wild men in their own party in line the Democratic leaders resurrected and refurbished a very effective gadget which they strongly denounced when it was attached to the Republican steam roller. They abandoned the rule permitting one third of the House to call "pigeonholed" bills out of committee. It will now require a majority even to get a chance to vote on any legislation the leaders have sidetracked.

The revolution in Rhode Island's state government was so quick and far reaching as to evoke cries of "Huey Long tactics." But nowhere have state or national legislatures really acted with either the neatness or dispatch of the "Kingfish's" lawmaking machine. In November the Louisiana House passed 44 bills in less than three hours. A few days ago it made almost equal speed with another sheaf of Long laws.

One explanation of the Louisiana efficiency is contained in a remark of the Senator's: "I know they are good laws and good for the State, because I conceived them, dictated them, and will now have them favorably acted upon." Of course, too, no other lawmakers have equaled the Long legislature in subservience, or in granting control over local affairs to one man. Even schoolteachers, parish officials, firemen and university students are now subject to the arbitrary dictatorship of the Kingfish.

All these displays of a native facility for twisting democratic forms to dictatorial uses have emphasized the fact that the Stalins, Hitlers and Mussolinis have no monopoly on devices to speed up government. Americans in a hurry will streamline the old steam roller and invent any other governmental gadgets they consider necessary. Fortunately, the Federal Constitution provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union the republican form of government." But even the Constitution cannot preserve democracy unless the people preserve the spirit of democracy in their hearts.

"The Fountain of Sickness"

OCCASIONALLY the physicians who offer advice through the columns of daily newspapers include in their syndicated remarks a gem of thought which proves that the cultured members of that profession are beginning to comprehend the mental cause of physical phenomena and thus becoming better fitted to heal disease. A recent quotation from Dr. William Brady illustrates the point:

> It is well recognized now that fear, anxiety, worry, fright—all the same emotions essentially—and envy, jealousy, anger, hatred, resentment, contempt—these, too, are just different degrees of the same emotion—are a common cause of diabetes and glycosuria.

Indeed, the doctor might have lengthened the list of human ailments caused or aggravated by fear and kindred emotions to include practically every ill known to mankind, for they have been shown to be an element in all disease—a fact proved by the recovery of the patient when the unhealthful emotions or lurking errors of mortal thought are driven out. Sixty years ago, Mary Baker Eddy emphasized this fact which the more advanced medical practitioners—Dr. Brady among them—now proclaim. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she wrote:

> Hatred, envy, dishonesty, fear, and so forth make a man sick, and neither material medicine nor Mind can help him permanently, even in body, unless it makes him better mentally, and so delivers him from his destroyers.

Obviously, mental means must be employed to remove a mental condition. Running around the block may, indeed, burn up the fuel for physical energy which the students of metabolism now say the emotions of fear, rage and jealousy generate. But this is attacking the result and not the cause. This is treating the body as if it were the only or governing factor in the case, whereas the cause is mental.

It is fundamental reasoning that if fear and other manifestations of what Dr. Brady calls the same emotion cause sickness, the casting out of fear is necessary to prevent as well as to heal disease. A simple Galilean fisherman, centuries ago, had an unfailing recipe for this which he embodied in a letter: "Perfect love casteth out fear." And love, he said, is synonymous with God. Understanding this, because she had discovered a method of putting it into practice, Mrs. Eddy wrote in her textbook: "Hatred and its effects on the body are removed by Love."

Price-Fixing or Profit-Fixing?

HEARINGS before the National Industrial Recovery Board on retaining or abandoning price control clauses in NRA codes reveal a wide division of opinion within the ranks of business as to the desirability of price-fixing even in tempered forms.

Many varieties of price controls are involved, with two or more opinions about each one. There may be outright fixing of minimum prices, perhaps with a prescribed resale price at retail. There may be limitations on production. There are open price-posting systems which, according to method, may be either a form of intimidation or a mere report of past sales. There may be prohibitions against selling below cost—with various ways of calculating cost.

Some speakers, notably George A. Sloan, textile leader, argue forcefully that in certain industries employers have got to be protected against "price demoralization" if they are to go forward with the wages and employment necessary to support recovery. In a few instances this is probably true. Even in these industries, Mr. Sloan admits some mistakes may be made. And the price control devices approved for cases of distress will—unless the consumers' interest is more zealously guarded than it has been—be adopted and intensified by tightly knit industries all too capable of protecting themselves.

The NRA Consumers' Advisory Board discussed this trend illuminatingly in its recent memorandum to the Recovery Board. In practice, it pointed out, it is very difficult to distinguish "destructive price cutting" from any other kind. Any business man who undersells his competitors may be labeled a destructive price cutter. Any device that can be used to check destructive underselling can also be used to destroy legitimate price competition. And while society does not want low prices that are the result of exploitation and misrepresentation, it does want and deserves the fruits of progress and flexibility in trade which make for better standards of living.

The trouble with much of the code-making, as the Consumers' Board points out, is that it has gone in not only for stabilizing prices in distressed industries—which is a delicate enough undertaking—but more often for stabilizing profits. Rightfully, profits are the rewards for initiative and risk taking, but business in too many instances has tried to insure profits by removing the spirit of enterprise that would warrant them.

Where and if any real necessity exists to give some disorganized and badly overproduced industry the benefit of temporary price controls, the Consumers' Board's recommendation is appropriate, which would insist upon consumer representation on the code authorities in the proportion that price control powers are exercised. If price control is necessary, it should be possible to convince consumers' representatives of that fact. If an industry is not willing so to take the public into its confidence, its right to exercise price controls is more than doubtful.

One Sunday Evening

SOCIALIST: Take radio. That is one of the best examples of the raw deal the public gets under capitalism.

Capitalist: Be specific.

S. All right. Look what Ford and General Motors did. They put on two of the finest programs Americans had a chance to hear—

C. (Breaking in) Exactly. Our competitive system made each of them try to put on the best.

S. And I suppose it was competition that made them choose, of all the week, the very same hour? How did competition help the public when listening to one program meant missing the other?

C. Well, what would you do? Have the Government run the radio and tell us what we could hear?

S. At least the Government would cut out the advertising "blurbs" and manage the programs in the interests of the listener.

C. I wouldn't be too quick to say that our system does not operate to the listener's advantage. In this very case Ford and General Motors have now taken different hours on Sunday evening.

S. Humph! But they didn't do it to help the listener. They did it because each of them was losing half its potential audience.

C. (Thoughtfully) Well, I don't know what we're going to do about the last word in this discussion. But suppose you admit that in this case the result is good—the public benefits—and I'll admit that the same result is not always obtained under the system I upho'd.

In the Shadow of Big Ben

LONDON

A PRIME Minister's Voucher for Wives: Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, in saying good-by here to the American naval delegates, playfully offered to supply them with vouchers, to help them to explain to their wives at home why they had delayed over Christmas.

These experienced wives may smile at such diplomacy, but Britain undoubtedly parted reluctantly with their husbands.

The visit has been especially welcome in United Kingdom eyes not only as a pleasant international episode in itself, but also as focusing world-wide attention upon the basic unity of Anglo-American interests on the sea.

This applies particularly in the Far East, where neither country can be suspected of any motive other than the common one of the maintenance of peace and the open door in China. The trade of the Treaty Ports is everybody's concern. But it held here that this may remain inviolate only so long as the Anglo-American solidarity that is behind it continues to be a universally recognized factor.

* * *

A Red Herring and the Arms Trade. A red herring and a Labor Opposition M. P. figured together in one of the parliamentary debates this year on the difficulties of the Scottish fishing industry.

The herring was waved about over the green benches to emphasize the gravity of a glut that had occurred in this important commodity. Since then the herring situation has changed. A Private Member's Bill is still before Parliament to make it easier for British fishermen to combine with one another for the keeping up of prices. But—whether because of, or as the Opposition declares, despite subsequent British trade negotiations with Germany and Russia, two herring-using countries—the world would seem to have taken to eating more kippers.

Herrings still figure occasionally in British House of Commons' debates, but of late they have been mostly in connection with the arms traffic. They have been of the red and highly savory variety that is traditionally supposed to be useful in hindering Opposition inquirers from running to earth inconvenient political questions.

* * *

The Bogey of India Faced: Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Woolmer and Lord Salisbury shouted "wolf" loudly in the Parliamentary debates on the new constitution for India, but neither Lords nor Commons allowed themselves to be scared.

Parliament has preferred to depend upon the reassuring "there, there" it has heard from Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord Sankey and Viscount Lothian.

Now that both Houses of Parliament at Westminster have decided by large majorities in favor of the scheme, the reforms are regarded as certain to eventuate. One of the House of Commons' chief occupations between now and next July will be to pass a bill of several hundreds of clauses to put the reforms into force.

SIMPLE SIMON

Moving—At Last!

Gibraltar's Heights

SOMBRERO, khaki helmet, eastern fez and sailor cap, mingle in Main Street, Gibraltar. Spanish flower girls swing past with their inimitable grace. Constables in London police uniform patrol pavements that glow with rugs and gleam with polished brass. Cheek by jowl with all this Oriental merchandise you will find in a typical little British shop window, the Morning Post and familiar trifles.

Gibraltar is an English naval and garrison town with a Spanish-African setting—a musical-comedy scene indeed, far different from the grim impression made by the rock itself. Knife grinders whistle the call of their trade. Tawny-faced Moors, stately in turbans and rainbow robes, hold out embossed leatherware for the admiration of the visitor. All the life and cosmopolitan color of Port Said is here, without its vulgar rivalry. Gibraltar is courteous; it has the charm of a serene old age.

* * *

The rock is one of those signposts of the world's highways that thousands of travelers see at a distance while comparatively few go on shore. (Cape Horn, the Canaries, Cape Guardafui and Cape Verde are other such places which come to mind.) Though Gibraltar is now a museum rather than a mammoth fortress, it has lost none of its fascination. I know no other town offering such contrasts of beauty and mystery.

The very names smolder with the odor of the stormy past: Casemates Gate, where the galleys of the Moorish invaders lay. Black Hole, once a prison. Catalan Bay, home of the Genoese tunny-fishers, whose red-roofed houses were bombarded with falls of rock and avalanches until the Government built a protecting wall. Southport Gate, where I was fortunate—the famous apes were at play on the western mountain face that afternoon. Devil's Tower, built by those early Phoenician seafarers who thought, when they discovered the Pillars of Hercules, that they had reached the very edge of the world. Dragon Tree, certainly a thousand years old, in the Government House garden. Spanish Lines, scene of the bullfights, on the road to Spain. Sandy Bay, the Lido of the fighting services, gay with sun hats and beach tents, guarded by a soldier who raises the shark alarm. Market Square, last foothold of the Moors in Europe, selling their basket ware and fish, muskmelons and figs. Europa Point, where much of the world's shipping passes in review.

Brave, solid old Gibraltar, with its houses built into the steep face of the rock, tier upon tier, up the street of the Forty Steps, down through the waterport to the sea. In spite of all foreign influences, Gibraltar is as English as London. Mayor and Aldermen, Parish Church of St. Charles the Martyr, Quarter Sessions, Key Sergeant—these are all traditions transplanted from England. Tangier, favored by a deep-water harbor, has taken most of the trade and become the real key to the Mediterranean and gateway of North Africa as well. But Gibraltar stands firm beneath the rock, still sheltering the ships of the Royal Navy.

* * *

"When the apes leave the Rock of Gibraltar the English will leave also," say the Spaniards.

The phrase is typical of the mysterious tradition which has grown up round these Barbary apes—the only members of their tribe found in Europe. But no one can say how they came to the rock, or where they go when they vanish from their sunny playground.

There are legends, of course. A path near the summit of the rock leads to O'Hara's Tower, one of the three peaks; and near here is the great cavern known as St. Michael's Cave. Parts of this black tunnel have never been explored. Men have been lost there. In the old days duels were fought in the entrance chamber by the light of torches.

Some believe that St. Michael's Cave leads beneath the Strait to Africa, and that the apes came through the tunnel. The theory is supported to some extent by the fact that neither skin nor skeleton of an ape has ever been found in Gibraltar.

Centuries ago the apes made of the rock a stronghold indeed, showering stones on the soldiers toiling at the work of building an unassailable fortress. Though they have long been protected by the British Government, their numbers have shrunk to a mere pack. Today there are, perhaps, a dozen apes living in the most inaccessible parts of the rock. Many Gibraltar residents have never caught a glimpse of them.

In their remote fastnesses the apes live on palmetto root; but sometimes they vary their diet by raiding the gardens of date palms, apples and pomegranates. In recent years they have become pensioners of the British Government. A military officer has been placed in command of them, and each day a soldier leaves food to the value of threepence per ape in a lonely spot.

Apes Hill, the ancients called Gibraltar. And Apes Hill it remains, for the lone pack is still in possession. They watched the Moors attacking like demons under the Red Flag of Islam; the French and the Spanish beaten off by the British. They are living enigmas.

L. G. G.

"Dime Novels on the Air"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"William," who according to the Monitor's "R. L. S." is troubled about the taste developed in his two youngsters for the dime-novelish thriller of radio programs, may be comforted (if the old adage about misery and company is true) by the fact that he has much company among radio-owning parents.

Fathers and mothers who have brought high ideals to the job of parenthood and who are determined that Johnnie and Susie are to have the best in this world of wide educational and cultural opportunity, and who wish their children to be exposed to good music, good manners, soft speech and inspiring talks, sometimes wonder whether the radio is a blessing or a curse.

Parents are not alone in their perplexity. Educators, librarians, teachers and experts in child study have given serious consideration to the problem. The writer was present at a recent conference where directors of radio programs and of child welfare voiced their mixed sentiments and offered suggestions. One speaker went so far as to say that a liberal education could be obtained by a careful selection of a year's program. Another suggested that if the talent of radio stars could be devoted to dramatizing the many excellent recognized children's classics, from "Gulliver's Travels" to "Treasure Island," the Diamond Dicks would fade off the air even as the dime novels have faded away and the classics lived on.

Librarians who have worked with children would be willing to back up this speaker. For in many instances it has been proved that daily and persistent contact with books finely written, truly conceived and well illustrated has established a "taste" that turns aside from the cheaply sensational, falsely conceived blood and thunder story, or the namby-pamby, tamely unreal tale.

How go about the forming of such tastes and the giving of "better taste" programs? Mrs. Sidonie Gruenberg, director of the Child Study Association of America, of New York City, declares that the first step is the forming of a central clearing house on children's radio programs, where parents, educators, program directors and advertising sponsors may exchange ideas and try experimental programs. She stated that Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, has been a leader in a movement to create such a clearing house for ideas from parents, teachers, librarians, national organizations and commercial advertisers. She pointed out that the children would have to come into this clearing house, too. Is it necessary to find out what the children like?

There are two places for control—the studio and the dial. Can we do anything about it?

Los Angeles, Calif. FAITH HOLMES HYERS

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The contribution of R. L. S. in the Monitor entitled "Dime Novels on the Radio" is such a truthful statement of a problem now faced by thousands of people in America that I urge you and your readers to start a movement, not to eliminate advertising from radio programs, but to put the fear of losing public support into the radio companies and their program directors unless they raise the character of their broadcasts. You have indirectly raised the standard of journalism in America by your paper, and I feel that you have a duty in this new method of molding public opinion. In the last three years radio programs have become so trivial, cheap and vulgar that in our home we only "turn on" the Philharmonic concerts and an occasional speaker, and I know of scores acting similarly.

Brooklyn, N. Y. E. R. P.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading "Dime Novels on the Radio," by R. L. S., in the December 5 Monitor. I have been thinking about this type of a program for some time and whether our radio committee of the local Parent-Teacher Association has taken any action in regard to it. I am not informed at present.

To me, the mind of a child of the age that will listen to those stories is the most precious thing there is, and I feel the sponsors have a rare opportunity to give them something they will remember and always be grateful for.

I am president of a mothers' club of a high school of 2200 enrollment. I shall pass the article on to our radio chairman and also bring it to the attention of the radio chairman of our eleven other schools.

Cleveland, Ohio. MRS. LAUREN WEBB

Liquor or Its Sale?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The liquor dilemma set forth by the Kansas City Times as quoted by the Monitor raises again the essential question as to whether after all it is the liquor that does the harm, or the manner of sale. The Kansas City editor declares, "Plainly, the bootlegger must go, or repeal must fail." But, suppose the bootlegger does go, and the business is really "controlled" by legalized dealers, and if twice $500,000,000 in revenue were then secured for the relief of the public tax burden, how much would the evils of alcoholic drinking be lessened?

Did not the Massachusetts commissioner of public health declare, a few years ago, that "pure grain alcohol" was damaging to health and a cause of crime? The Monitor can no doubt recall and repeat this warning. Is it that the bootleggers deal so much in "poisonous" liquor, or don't they deal in the same liquor over which the legalized dealers covet a monopoly?

ALLEN B. LINCOLN.

Hartford, Conn.

The Wide Horizon

When the State Is Boss

By R. H. Markham

SOFIA

CONVERSATION in a third-class compartment of a Bulgarian train revolves round the State's new experiments in being boss.

"Even if you cross the street wrongly, you'll be fined," one peasant says, "you've got to follow the new white lines."

"But that isn't the worst, not by any means," another adds hurriedly. "Why, they make us adult peasants go to school now. Every evening. We fathers and mothers have to take our babies in our arms and go to the schoolhouse, as though we were children."

"And we're fined," a third villager complains, "if we let our pigs and cows and buffaloes wander in the street. As though any one had a right to tell a pig where he can go!"

From the serious tone of these peasants it was plain that Bulgaria's new dictatorial government is very much in earnest about imposing order and discipline upon the people. The State plans to direct and control every phase of social and economic life.

* * *

Much of what you produce in Bulgaria you must sell exclusively to the State and you must buy a great many commodities exclusively from the State.

The State provides you with things to eat, drink and wear, with vehicles to ride in, with amusements and with fuel.

For example, a State monopoly buys and sells all wheat produced and used in Bulgaria. A state monopoly is to control all commerce in salt. The import of coffee and tea is controlled by the State.

All tobacco consumed in Bulgaria passes exclusively through the hands of a State monopoly. The State alone has a right to buy and sell alcohol. From now on eggs, apples, grapes and tomatoes must be carefully sorted under State supervision. They cannot go to market without the Government's seal.

Cloth manufacturers must buy their cotton from the State, which in turn undertakes to dispose of all that the Bulgarian villagers can produce. Bulgaria is on the way to raise almost enough cotton for home consumption. No hemp can be imported by any textile firm until the complete supply of hemp, bought by the State from the hemp farmers, has been exhausted.

* * *

The State rigidly controls the manufacture and sale of sugar and the planting and marketing of sugar beets.

Practically all the coal in the country is mined and distributed by the State and comes from the State mines. All woods are owned or controlled by the State.

The many mineral springs and hot baths are State property.

The railroads are a State enterprise.

If you live in Bulgaria, you are made to feel you are a member of the great State family from the time you rise in the morning till you retire at night. You light your fire with a State match and are strictly forbidden to use any other kind of lighter. You burn State coal. The bread you eat for breakfast is made from State wheat, delivered in sacks made from State hemp. The tea and sugar are State controlled. The oil in your lamp was provided by the State. Your cotton shirt and silk tie are State products to a large extent.

* * *

In the evening you may go to the State opera or State theater where the actors are State employees. The mortgage on your house is held by a State bank, your mayor was appointed by the Central Government of the State and if you are patriotic you'll read the government paper, printed in the State printing office. Your telephone is owned by the State, and if you travel, you go to the station in a taxi run by State benzine and get onto a train owned by the State.

The State has always played a great role in Bulgarian life, but never so much as at present. The new Government hopes by controlling and directing public life to reconstruct the nation. But even some of its best friends wonder if it is not attempting too much.

Mirror of Opinion

Peace Mentality Necessary in Trade

THOSE governments which are most strenuously promoting the cause of peace are those which are developing the only conditions under which the various nations of the world can dare to relax their policies of self-sufficiency. Without such relaxation the continued expansion of trade and commerce and the growth of wealth and happiness in the world cannot be expected.

We must recognize that it is fundamentally the fear of war that has fostered the policies of national exclusiveness and self-sufficiency, and we must discourage talk of retaliation and encourage international trade agreements. We must face the fact that there may be individual and national hardships resulting from such agreements. But these hardships we must accept in the hope of promoting the general good just as in commercial agreements and amalgamations between competing firms some sacrifice has so often to be made by the individual for the common benefit.—*Address by Mr. S. R. Beale, as president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, at the autumn meeting of that association at Norwich.*